

4 1909
GREATEST CATASTROPHE IN HISTORY. IS THE BIBLE AN INSPIRED BOOK?

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVIII. No. 2784

New York, January 14, 1909

Price 10 Cents



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY JUDGE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Jolly Hippodrome Girls on an Auto Outing in Central Park, New York.

H. D. Blawvelt.

FINANCIAL

43 ISSUES OF RAILROAD BONDS

Write for our Special Circular No. 51, describing 43 different issues of well-known Railroad Bonds listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Bankers,
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

"We are now in a period of construction, and all real values must ultimately advance in price."

—The Weekly Financial Review.

It is important to the investor to be informed as to the conditions affecting the securities he has bought or intends to buy. "The Weekly Financial Review" is a small four-page Editorial Sheet, which treats broadly and without prejudice current events in the Financial, Commercial and Political World as they bear upon Securities and other Investments and is of interest and value to Investors and Business Men. The Review will on application be mailed regularly without charge to those interested. J. S. Bache & Co. (Members New York Stock Exchange), Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

[Established 1867]

S. L. BLOOD & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway, - - New York

STOCKS and BONDS

Bought and Sold for Cash, or Carried on Margin. Correspondence Invited.

What Is U. S. Steel Worth? A Study in Value

The second of a series of "Studies in Security Values" analyzing the intrinsic values of leading railroad and industrial securities has been issued by us, dealing with the essential factors affecting investment values of United States Steel securities.

This Pamphlet gives:-

Average earnings for 7½ years.
Amount appropriated for maintenance and betterments for 7½ years.
Value of assets.
Warrant for larger dividends.

A copy of this pamphlet will be sent upon request for Circular No. 133

CURTIS, FREEMAN & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange,
25 Broad St., New York. 50 Congress St., Boston.

Alfred Mestre & Co. BANKERS

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

Dealers in Municipal, Railroad and Equipment Bonds and Short Time Notes.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

We are Offering a First Mortgage Bond Guaranteed Principal and Interest by the Endorsement of the United States Steel Corporation.

Send for Special Circular No. 30

52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We make a specialty of executing orders for all Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange in Fractional Lots from one share upward. Write for circular A 22. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or on margin. Daily Market Letter sent on request.

J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.

(Members of the New York Stock Exchange)
66 BROADWAY, 100 MONTAGUE ST.
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN.

RAILROAD TERMINAL BONDS, YIELDING 4½% to 5½%.

If there is anything which gives existing railroads a natural monopoly, it is the almost insuperable difficulty of new lines getting independent terminal facilities in the large cities.

The First Mortgage bonds on the terminal properties are usually guaranteed by the railroads owning them and we own and offer on a special "Terminal Circular P" some bonds of this description yielding 4½% to 5½%. Investors should have this circular which will be mailed on request.

SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR

Bankers
40, 42, 44 Pine Street - New York City
First National Bank Building, Chicago

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I WAS glad to read the denial of the incredible statement that President Roosevelt was prosecuting the packing-house concerns of Chicago, charged with violations of the Federal statutes, because it was his purpose to put "some rich man in jail before the end of his administration." The mere fact that such a report could be generally printed without public protest shows how deep-seated is the feeling stirred by the muck-rakers against men of wealth. The danger in a country like ours from encouraging such a wicked sentiment is a serious matter. It would be very great but for the fact that the poor man of to-day may be the rich man of to-morrow, and that there are but two or three generations between wealth and shirt-sleeves.

We acquire wealth rapidly in this country of magnificent opportunities, and it is distributed rapidly and more generally than in any other country in the world. Every one has his chance if he will industriously seek it. It will be a sorry day for us when we lose sight of the fact that the forces of discontent when once aroused are as dangerous as they are unreasonable. I have called attention to the interesting analysis of the mob spirit given in his book by the French writer, La Bon. He shows the uncontrollable power of a mob for evil; that a mob is never governed by wisdom, but by a spirit of insane impulse, which carries many sensible men off their feet and leads to the most hideous crimes, sometimes committed in the name of liberty. We who recall the draft riots in our great cities during the Civil War, the burnings of negro orphan asylums, the hanging of innocent black men to the lamp-posts of New York, the looting of stores and houses, the murder and rapine of that bloody event, can comprehend the peril of a mob and of the mob feeling. That is the spirit, modified and more restrained, that animates too many of those who are assailing the prosperous and the successful.

Every nation is subject to such experiences. A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* has just called attention to the imminent danger that overshadows India, due largely to the seditious sentiments being sown among the people by agitators opposed to English rule. It is inconceivable that a whole nation could be stirred as India is being by such absurd and ridiculous accusations against the English people as are being circulated. The native editors who are stirring up this feeling are printing the vilest accusations against English women. The writer in the *Nineteenth Century* says:

They do not hesitate to tell their credulous listeners that government deliberately spreads plague in order to bring about a decrease in the population, and that the virus of the fell disease is carefully instilled in the wells for the furtherance of this amiable purpose. Cholera and smallpox are equally employed as vehicles for the same vile end; and in the case of the latter proof is obvious from the operation which government denominates vaccination! Sugar and flour for sale in the bazaars are impregnated with the blood of bullocks in order that the high-caste vegetarian Hindus may be defiled. The employment of compressed paper tablets in the shape of coins, wherewith to teach school children to count, is sufficient proof that the powers that be intend to withdraw all metal coin from circulation, and issue tokens of leather and pigskin in order that the religion of both Mahometans and Hindus may be destroyed. It is difficult to argue with a people so credulous and childish as this.

This would hardly seem believable, but in our own country reports are constantly circulated calculated equally to breed hatred, suspicion, and distrust of those who have been successful. Demagogues who seek political advantage, and who believe they can find it by catering to the mob, unblushingly circulate such statements. The unthrifty who covet the rewards of thrift join in the clamor. Those who have nothing to lose are willing to invite a revolution, because out of the loot they may gain advantage. The people of this country should bestir themselves and put an end to the demagogues who are advising that we tear down what wealth has created, that we place the burden of the support of the government upon our railroads and industrial corporations, and that we open the doors of free trade on an equal basis to the cheapest coolie and the skilled American artisan.

What the people of this country need is an awakening to the importance of the subjects that comprehend their future welfare. They need to lift their eyes from the ground, where the muck-rakers are scratching, and observe the splendid potentialities of a nation of freemen, endowed by nature with most wonderful advantages, and cared for by a Providence which has been as generous as it has been kind and just.

Does it need argument to show that the business of this country is in peril as long as a law remains on the statute-books that makes it impossible to do business without incurring heavy penalties for its violation? Do my readers appreciate the fact that President Roosevelt himself has said that the effect of the Sherman anti-trust law, as construed by the Supreme Court, is such that the business of the country cannot be conducted without violating it? Do my readers appreciate the depth and breadth of the meaning of this statement? If our railroads and industries under the existing law cannot do business without being penalized, what is left for them to do but to stop doing business?

What does it mean to stop doing business? We need only recall the panic of

(Continued on page 43.)

Savings Bank Depositors AND Individual Investors

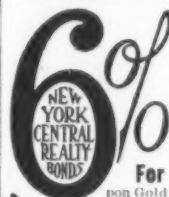
We are prepared to submit lists of both HIGH GRADE and Semi-Speculative Railroad and Industrial Bonds paying from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and invite correspondence on this subject.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

111 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL



For the Small Investor—

The Accumulative Bond, compelling the saving of small sums. Purchasable in 1 to 5 yearly payments and maturing in either 10 or 15 years, each payment earning 6 per cent. interest, compounded annually.

For the Large Investor—

The Coupon Gold Bond issued in multiples of \$100 at par; maturing in 10 years for the face value with 6 per cent. interest.

An Ideal Investment—Because

Safety—Our Bonds are secured by the assets of the New York Central Realty Company, composed wholly of New York realty. As this realty was purchased in acreage and is being constantly developed by us, it constitutes a steadily growing security of the highest order.

Availability—Our Bonds can be surrendered for cash at any time before maturity for the entire investment, with interest.

Profit—Our Bonds earn 6 per cent. for every dollar invested—the highest interest compatible with absolute safety.

Our literature will interest you. Let us know which form of bond fits your finances and we will tell you more about it.

NEW YORK CENTRAL REALTY CO.

Suite 1180, 1328 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

(Surplus and Undivided Profits \$1,250,000)

We want agencies in every city and offer a liberal proposition to men of character. Write for particulars.

Financial Statistics

INVESTORS AND BROKERS EQUIPPED WITH A COMPLETE FINANCIAL STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT AND SERVICE AND

A COMPLETE FINANCIAL LIBRARY,

including Railroads and Street Railway Securities legalized for Conservative Investment, with the investment laws of all the states.

ALL FREE

with subscriptions to *The Weekly Bond Buyer* and *The Financial Calendar Supplement*. Subscription price (no other cost) \$12.00 per year or for \$13.00 per year a *Financial Diary and Financial History of the United States Included*. Descriptive circular and sample copies sent on request.

THE WEEKLY BOND BUYER

25 West Broadway, New York.



THIS BOOK COSTS 10 CENTS

and should be the seed to a fortune to them an or woman with brains and earnestness of purpose. More individuals owe their financial success to the laws contained in this book than to any other known source.

MONEY IS THE BEST PARTNER

a man can have and the best friend of a woman.

This Book is Plainly Written and Tells You

How to accumulate money.

How to earn more than savings bank interest.

How to develop the quality essential to success.

How to distinguish good from bad investments.

How to improve your financial and general welfare.

How to make money safely and judiciously, etc.

You cannot afford to be without this book, as it places within your own hands the means of starting you on the road to a broader career, clean prosperity and financial independence. Regular edition, limp leather bound, silk lined, \$1.00 per copy.

Fifth special pocket paper bound edition of a dollar book, 16 chapters, 104 pages, published in response to popular demand, 70,000 sold, mailed on receipt of 10 Cents, (or \$1.00 for leather bound copy) stamps or silver. SEND FOR IT NOW.

JUSTITIA PUB. CO., 666 Tacoma Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.: If you prefer, the book will be sent on 3 days approval. You can remit the 10 cents or return the book at your own discretion. The publishers know the sterling value of the book and have faith in the judgment and honesty of the average American.

How a small trader starting with \$1400 capital built up a line of 1100 shares of Steel Common PAID FOR IN FULL

How money is made in the very low priced stocks. How prominent Floor Traders got their start. Advantages of using Stop Orders. Essential points in choosing a broker. The machinery of manipulation explained. Advantage of operating for a "Long Pull." How Livermore made a fortune in stocks. Scale buying and scalping. Mechanical methods of forecasting the market. How to prevent yourself from overtrading. Bonds of all kinds clearly explained. How a pool operates. Inner workings of the Chicago Board of Trade. Lawson and the Powers behind the market.

The above are only a few of the HUNDREDS of invaluable points contained in Volume 2 of

The Ticker Magazine

WE WILL SEND YOU, FREE OF ALL EXPENSE, a copy of the above volume, together with ONE FULL YEAR'S subscription to THE TICKER MAGAZINE, commencing with the November, 1908, issue (Vol. 3, No. 1), in which begins Rolfe Tape's new series.

"Studies in Tape Reading"

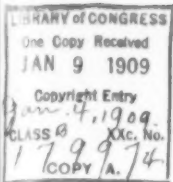
This series, which will continue throughout the year, will unquestionably make more money for its readers than any piece of Wall Street literature ever published.

TICKER PUBLISHING CO., 334 U. S. Express Building, N. Y.

Enclosed find \$5. for which send me, FREE OF ALL EXPENSE, the volume containing all the above articles, together with a full year's subscription to THE TICKER MAGAZINE, commencing with the November, 1908, number.

Name.....

Address.....



LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

Vol. CVIII.

Thursday, January 14, 1909

No. 2784

Copyright, 1909, by Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Published by the JUDGE COMPANY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, N. Y.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.
John A. Schleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.
Western Advertising Office, 1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saargach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed 145,590 copies for issue January 7.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy.
Preferred List, \$5.00 a year.
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.
Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.
Foreign postage, \$1.50.
Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.
BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.
Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.
If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.

Religion and the Bible Challenged.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S recent amazing article in the editorial columns of the New York Sun, on the "Destiny of Man," cannot pass without reply. His statement that there has been a marked increase of skepticism, and that it advances probably everywhere in the track of physical science, is altogether unwarranted. As a matter of fact, skepticism is not on the increase, and while at one time skepticism might have been coupled with physical science, it cannot be done so sweepingly to-day. Far from being mutually antagonistic, modern science and the modern interpretation of religion have developed together. Science is not the enemy, but the handmaiden, of religion. Notwithstanding the influence of what may be called practical materialism in our day, philosophical materialism has long been waning. All recognize, too, that the infidelity of the type of Ingersoll is now a spent force. Perhaps the early destructive socialism, dominated by Karl Marx, had scant use for religion; but late constructive socialism, the only form that is deserving serious consideration, does not so readily dismiss God. Though institutional Christianity gets meager sympathy from labor organizations, yet those who know the labor man at first hand say that, despite all tirades against the church, he is naturally religious. On the whole, the world never had more faith than it has to-day, though it may not always subscribe to orthodox creeds.

"Belief in the Bible as inspired and God's revelation to man," says Professor Smith, "can hardly now linger in any well-informed and open mind." Such statement can pass muster only upon the basis of a special definition, by Professor Smith himself, as to what constitutes "inspiration and revelation" or a well-informed and open mind." He presents the plight of one who, being conversant with the results of a critical study of the Scriptures, and in that light being unable to hold to the old view of verbal inspiration, concludes, therefore, that nothing is left but some ethical lessons and the moral ideal of Jesus. In all criticism there are at least two stages—destructive and constructive. In religion Professor Smith seems to have passed safely through the first, but to have quite stopped short of the second. He does not appear to remember that there is a view of the Scriptures which holds them to be the inspired word of God, and which not only welcomes, but actively seeks, all the light that criticism and science can afford.

Many there are, for example, who, holding to the hypothesis of science in regard to the origin of life, do not go to Genesis for a scientific account of creation, but who none the less turn to the Bible to read, "In the beginning God." Likewise the lengthy array of Biblical errors Professor Smith recites is not at all embarrassing to those who have the modern point of view. The Bible remains for them the supreme religious library of the ages, and this they believe it will be for all ages to come.

"The putting on by mortal of immortality, it must be owned, baffles conception," is the best that is offered for the future life. In the absolute sense of the terms, this is true, of course, as of all else that is infinite. But we are quite confident that immortality does not baffle belief among those who are "well informed and of open mind." Indeed, one interesting development of recent years is that, whereas science used to be considered hostile, it has now become hospitable to a belief in the future life. From the nature of the case, science has not the materials to demonstrate immortality. So far as we can see, it will always remain a matter of faith. But no opposition comes from the scientific quarter, for science realizes it cannot dogmatize against the future life. Immortality has no better friend, indeed, than evolution, rightly conceived.

Because Goldwin Smith's article seems to be aimed to take away faith, offering nothing to take its place, the prominence given to it is to be regretted. In the investigation of religion, as in all other inquiry, the intellect should be absolutely untrammelled. In this respect religion has learned much from science. It is truth we want, and life's noblest purpose is to discover and publish truth. But negations have never yet furnished foundation stones for a permanent institution of any sort. The interests of society are not best served by advertising doubts. Let a positive note be sounded by those who have fearlessly fought

their way through the problems of morality and religion, and who find there are still things to be believed. The creed may not be long, but if it has been tested by all that human knowledge and experience can offer, there must be something in it that will help men to a better and happier life; and that is what we are all interested in. The word the world needs is not, "I doubt, or I do not know," but the positive conviction, "I believe," and this latter Professor Smith has failed to furnish.

As for the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures, this is to be said: To take away from the Bible reader his love for that book, his veneration for what it teaches, and his fidelity to its lofty ideals, and to offer him nothing in its stead, is what Professor Smith proposes to do. He is not considerate, he is not fair nor just. The Bible has been cherished too long, its wonderful influence has spread too far, its power for good has been too great, to relegate it, with one word, to the oblivion to which Professor Smith would consign it. It might well be said of this great Book, as Carlyle said of Goethe, "He who would learn to reconcile reverence with clearness, to deny and defy what is false, yet believe and worship what is true; amid raging factions bent on what is either altogether empty or has substance in it only for a day, which stormfully convulse and tear hither and thither a distracted, expiring system of society, to readjust himself aright; and, working for the world and in the world, keep himself unspotted from the world—let him look here."



Must Business Stop?

IS IT strange that every one is in favor of high prices for what he has to sell and low prices for what he has to buy? The bitterest opponents of the so-called trusts and railway monopolies are found among the farmers. They will be interested in the statement that the Federal authorities are about to prosecute an alleged combination of produce dealers in Chicago for endeavoring to advance the price of butter. Next in order will be the prosecution of the cotton growers who are combining to maintain the price of that staple.

If the Sherman anti-trust law forbids a big corporation from combining to maintain prices in iron and steel, or any other commodities, the same law applies to an association of dairymen which seeks to maintain the price of butter or milk, or an association of cotton growers organized to keep cotton on a satisfactory level. Press dispatches recently reported that at a meeting of Texas and Louisiana naval-stores operators, at Beaumont, Tex., it was decided to limit the production of turpentine for the coming year, because of the steady decrease in prices during the last year. This is a bold announcement of a combination clearly in restraint of trade and to increase prices. We do not doubt that there is justification for this action, for men must live, and competition is often ruinous. At the same time, these turpentine producers are as clearly violators of the law as the greatest corporation in the land, under similar circumstances, could be. The law can make no difference between the great and the small.

Gradually it will dawn upon the minds of the people that laws cannot be enacted to apply to one or two interests only, but that, to be constitutional, they must apply to all, large and small. As this fact becomes more clearly understood, a movement for the radical amendment of the Sherman law will expand. The country would be all the better off if this piece of hasty and ill-advised legislation were wiped from the statute-books. We agree with the conclusion of that eminent authority, the New York Financial Chronicle, which in a recent issue said: "Indeed, if the anti-trust law of 1890 is to have such a broad and sweeping interpretation as that now accorded to it by the United States Court of Appeals, it is difficult to see how it will be possible to carry on business at all any longer in the modern way—that is, by the union of one or more plants situated in different States, or even by the formation of a partnership between individuals resident in different States, but engaged in the same business, and who unite for the purpose of carrying on operations jointly."

Let Congress get to work and give returning prosperity a chance.

The Plain Truth.

WHILE we disagree entirely with Mr. Carnegie in his belief that iron and steel no longer require the protection of the tariff, we heartily concur with his expression before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington regarding the proposed income tax. He said, "I believe with Gladstone that an income tax makes a nation of liars. Of all taxes the income tax is the most demoralizing." This country has had an experience with an income tax, and that was during the Civil War, and the result was precisely that which we are having with the imposition of the personal tax that has proved so unfair and inequitable. Everybody knows that the personal tax is not fairly paid and that it is a burden on honest men only, while dishonest men readily evade it. An income tax is open not only to this objection, but also to the more serious one that it puts in the hands of officials, sometimes not too scrupulous ones, the power to blackmail and to show favoritism to their political supporters. Congress directed the levying of an income tax during the Spanish war, but quickly repealed it.

ONCE more the Supreme Court of the United States has justified the confidence the people have reposed in it. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad's affairs, undertook to compel Mr. Harriman to testify concerning his purchases and sales of stocks. He declined to testify, as did Mr. Kahn, the banker, also, and the Supreme Court decides that these gentlemen were under no compulsion to reveal their private business matters to the commission. The court, in a very judicial and careful decision by Justice Holmes, points out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has a right only to exact evidence after formal complaint of violation of law, and that it cannot go on a fishing excursion to ascertain whether some one has done wrong. This is a common-sense decision and should put an end to other inquiries, in which some of the departments of the Federal government, and especially the Department of Justice, have been engaged. Suppose, when the Panama investigation was being conducted by the Senate committee, that it had had power to compel witnesses like Mr. Cromwell to testify regarding professional and private matters. Mr. Cromwell, it will be remembered, refused to disclose his relations with his clients, as he had a right to do. He defied the Senate to compel him to testify. We have no doubt that, had compulsion been attempted, the courts would have ruled against it, as they have in the case of Mr. Harriman in the Union Pacific matter.

WHEN every man connected with an industry, in whatever capacity he may serve, whether as employer or employé, realizes that he has a full share in the responsibilities of that industry, then, and then only, does the business become thoroughly successful. Aside from the matter of pride, the employé's share in the success or failure of an enterprise is a selfish one. In railroading, this point is particularly true, as the economy of operation in that field is directly in the province of the employé. Authorities have estimated that were the subordinates of the railway industries to exercise conscientious care over the properties intrusted to them, they would save the companies many millions annually. Were such a large amount directed into proper channels the employés would derive from it inestimable benefit. Employé indemnity and insurance funds, now precluded by reason of the enormous waste in operation, would become possible, and reasonable returns on invested capital might be had without increase of rates. If there were a larger margin between the income and the expenses of operation, there would be a greater fund for wages, and many industrial disputes might be avoided. B. L. Winchell, president of the Rock Island lines, in a recent address to the employés of his system, uttered the following words, which every employé should carefully consider: "When a brakeman, or a sectionman, or a general office employé saves the company from a loss of one dollar, that individual has an actual share in the saving, as the company cannot spend money which it does not have. If you fully appreciate what this means to the property and to every employé, I am sure you will do your part."

People Talked About

AFTER rendering such good service in the position that he was warmly commended by the President, the Hon. James F. Tracey, of Albany, N. Y., has resigned as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, and is to be succeeded by another very capable man. To fill the vacancy, the President has appointed the Hon. Sherman Moreland, who for six terms sat in the assembly at Albany, representing Chemung County, and who was for two terms the Republican leader in that body. Mr. Moreland was educated at Cornell University, was admitted to the bar in 1896, and entered into the practice of his profession at Elmira. He was elected to the assembly in 1902 and re-elected each year until 1907, when David C. Robinson triumphed at the polls. During his connection with the assembly, Mr. Moreland, by his ability and integrity, satisfied his constituents and also won the respect and confidence of his associates in the house. He was placed on leading committees, being in 1904 made chairman of the committee on State prisons, and in 1906 chairman of the committee on ways and means, which gave him the leadership on the floor. He was at one time mentioned for speaker, but did not become a candidate for the place. All who are acquainted with him are confident that he will distinguish himself on the Philippine bench.



SHERMAN MORELAND,
Former New York assemblyman appointed an associate justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.
Albany Art Union.

assembly in 1902 and re-elected each year until 1907, when David C. Robinson triumphed at the polls. During his connection with the assembly, Mr. Moreland, by his ability and integrity, satisfied his constituents and also won the respect and confidence of his associates in the house. He was placed on leading committees, being in 1904 made chairman of the committee on State prisons, and in 1906 chairman of the committee on ways and means, which gave him the leadership on the floor. He was at one time mentioned for speaker, but did not become a candidate for the place. All who are acquainted with him are confident that he will distinguish himself on the Philippine bench.

ACURIOUS degree has been invented for the expert household servant by Mrs. A. H. Dahl, wife of the State treasurer of Wisconsin. It is "K. M.," which, being interpreted, means Kitchen Mechanic. Mrs. Dahl, in a public address, recently asserted that the true sphere of woman is the home, and that all girls should be properly trained in domestic science.

WHETHER or not Dictator Castro left Venezuela with the intention of returning and again assuming the reins of government makes little difference now, for it is not likely that he will ever be allowed to re-enter his country. A virtual revolution has occurred since his departure, Vice-President Gomez, whom he left in charge of affairs, is now actual President, and the great majority of the Venezuelans want no more of Castro. President Gomez is proving the very antithesis of his predecessor. The latter got his country into trouble with all the nations; Gomez is of a conciliatory disposition and is restoring friendly relations with the rest of the earth. Under his administration there is promise of great prosperity in Venezuela.

ADESERVED tribute was paid recently to a veteran Congregational missionary, when the imperial government of Japan decorated the Rev. Dr. John H. De Forest, of Sendai, with the Order of the Rising Sun. The distinction was conferred on Dr. De Forest as a recognition of his effective efforts to dispel anti-Japanese ideas from American minds. About a year ago Dr. De Forest, who was then in this country, delivered a very forceful address at Hartford, Conn., in virtual reply to Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, who had been making speeches predicting war between this country and Japan. Dr. De Forest denounced the attitude of those who were trying to create distrust between the two countries, and declared that Japan had a deep friendly feeling for this country and desired to keep on good terms with us. The address greatly influenced public sentiment throughout the United States. Dr. De Forest has been a missionary in Japan for thirty-five years, and is intimately acquainted with the Japanese people. He is a graduate of Yale University and Yale Seminary, and went to the Mikado's land in 1874, spending several years in Osaka, where he mastered the Japanese language. His great work has been in Sendai, the chief commercial, educational,



REV. DR. JOHN DE FOREST,
A noted American missionary who has been decorated by the government of Japan.—Purdy.

gressman Richmond P. Hobson, who had been making speeches predicting war between this country and Japan. Dr. De Forest denounced the attitude of those who were trying to create distrust between the two countries, and declared that Japan had a deep friendly feeling for this country and desired to keep on good terms with us. The address greatly influenced public sentiment throughout the United States. Dr. De Forest has been a missionary in Japan for thirty-five years, and is intimately acquainted with the Japanese people. He is a graduate of Yale University and Yale Seminary, and went to the Mikado's land in 1874, spending several years in Osaka, where he mastered the Japanese language. His great work has been in Sendai, the chief commercial, educational,

military, and religious center of northern Japan. In 1905 he was sent to Mukden, at the expense of the Japanese Emperor, to look into the condition of the Japanese army. As he had been a soldier himself in the Union army during the Civil War, the fitness of his selection for this mission was evident.

STRIPPED of its olden power and glory, Palestine has been for centuries a stagnant and backward land. Its condition of seemingly hopeless decline, however, may soon be changed and the country may once more feel the thrill of progress and take on renewed life. The Turkish empire, of which Palestine is a part, having been granted a constitution and a parliament, it is probable that hereafter the interests of the districts from which the representatives of the people hail will be protected and promoted, and not disregarded or opposed, as they have been in the past. Hence Palestine, instead of being at the mercy of an arbitrary government, will have things done for it that will foster its well-being and prosperity. Curi-



M. P.'S FROM THE HOLY LAND,
Said Effendi El-Husein (at left) and Rohi Effendi El-Khalidi, who have been sent to the new parliament of Turkey from Jerusalem.—Sphere.

ous as it sounds, Jerusalem, the Holy City, is to furnish two members of the lawmaking body at Constantinople. They are Said Effendi El-Husein and Rohi Effendi El-Khalidi, both Mohammedans, but apparently men of suitability for legislative work. The former belongs to a family that claims descent from El-Husein, the murdered son of Ali, fourth kalifa after the Prophet. He was formerly censor for Jerusalem, and speaks English and French. El-Khalidi traces his descent from Kalid, the conqueror of Damascus and Jerusalem under the second kalifa, Omar. For a number of years he was Turkish consul-general at Bordeaux, France, and he has adopted European dress and some European ideas.

AMONG the many brilliant women of Georgia belonging to leading families and occupying a high social position must be ranked Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, who was recently elected regent of the D. A. R. in her State. Both her honorable lineage and her undoubted capacity qualified this estimable Southern lady for that honor. Though she was born in Jacksonville, Fla., Mrs. Godfrey has long resided in the State (at Covington), and is by descent, as well as by adoption, a true Georgian. She is the daughter of Colonel L. A. Hardee, a native Georgian, a granddaughter of Thomas Hardee, and a niece of General John Hardee. Her mother was Esther Ellis. Both these families were originally North Carolinians. Mrs. Godfrey is a member of the U. D. C., the D. A. R., the Revolutionary Dames, and Daughters of 1812. For one year she was assistant State recording secretary of the D. A. R., and subsequently was for three years State recording secretary. Then she was made State vice-regent, and this year made her second in that office, when she was promoted to the State regency. In addition to this office, she has been for four years regent of the Newton Chapter of Covington. Her personal popularity and her proved efficiency as an officer make it certain that the organization of which she is the head will prosper under her administration.



MRS. P. W. GODFREY,
A prominent Georgia woman who has been chosen State regent of the D. A. R.—Clarke.

SCARCELY any judicial decision of late years has created so great a sensation as the one given by Judge Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who sentenced Samuel Gompers, president, John Mitchell, a member of the executive council, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, to imprisonment for contempt of court. Judge Wright's action, if sustained by the higher court, is expected to put a stop to the un-American practice of boycotting, in which the three defendants mentioned flagrantly persisted, in spite of an injunction duly issued by a court. It is a little curious that Judge Wright, who hails from Ohio, rendered, while on the bench in that State, several decisions favorable to labor, having in one instance granted an injunction against a large manufacturing company, restraining it from using union labels when no union labor was employed by it. Judge Wright comes from good ancestry, his father having been a member of the Supreme Court of Ohio and his grandfather one of the first lawyers at the Ohio bar. His grandfather once taught Longfellow, and his father afterward became a pupil of Longfellow at Harvard. After holding various public offices, including that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio, Judge Wright was made a member of the District Supreme Court in 1903, through the influence of Senator Foraker. There is various testimony to the effect that he is a man of ability, character, uprightness, and independence.



JUDGE D. T. WRIGHT,
Who sentenced three labor leaders of national prominence to imprisonment for contempt of court.
Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

THE PHILANTHROPY and liberality of Mr. Andrew Carnegie have been signally exhibited abroad as well as in the United States. In view of his many donations to good objects in Great Britain, King Edward of England has sent his portrait to Mr. Carnegie with a cordial letter, saying, "I am anxious to tell you how warmly I recognize your most generous benefactions and the great services they are likely to confer upon the country."

THAT women should display enterprise in Colorado is not to be wondered at, since they have been for many years fully qualified voters there. A good specimen of the advanced woman in the Centennial State is Mrs. Nellie Upham, who is the vice-president of a mining company and who personally supervises the running of fifty gold and silver mines, bossing three hundred workmen. Mrs. Upham had studied mining and minerals for a long time, and some five years ago she drifted into her present business. It is stated that she manages affairs with great ability.

HALF a century of faithful, persistent, successful work as an educator and mold of public opinion, through a newspaper which during all these years has been an undoubted force for good and right—such a period of civic usefulness Henry Stowell has just rounded out as editor of the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) *Reveille*. He took over the proprietorship of the paper when it was but four years old, and in a very short time brought it rapidly to the fore as an advocate of clean politics and good citizenship, until today it stands foremost among the Democratic country newspapers of New York State. On the occasion of his golden anniversary as editor and publisher of the *Reveille*, his numerous friends and well-wishers tendered Mr. Stowell a banquet, which was attended by the editorial heads of many of the State newspapers and the officers of the New York Press Association, of which Mr. Stowell was formerly president. One of the many delicate tributes paid to the veteran editor was the presentation of a purse of gold by the association. Congratulatory letters were received from ex-Governor David B. Hill, Bishop Hendrick, E. H. Butler, and a host of men prominent in political, journalistic, and religious fields, expressing their deep appreciation both of the man and his work.



HENRY STOWELL,
Whose half century in journalism has just been celebrated by his townsmen.
Pruden.

Features of Interest in the Affairs of the Time



SECOND INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK—GOVERNOR, WITH HIS SECRETARY AND STAFF, IN FRONT OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, AT ALBANY, AWAITING THE MILITARY ESCORT.—*A. Sayles.*



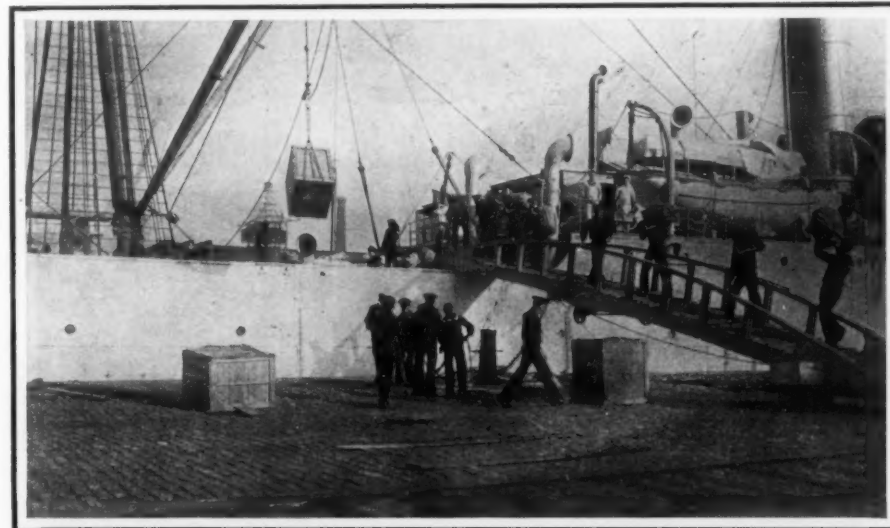
PHILADELPHIA'S LATEST GREAT NEW YEAR'S CARNIVAL—A MOTLEY CROWD IN STRANGE FANCY COSTUMES PASSING THE JUDGE'S STAND.
M. Neill.



A COAL MINE IN THE VERY HEART OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—ENTRANCE TO A PIT IN WHICH COAL IS BEING DUG FOR SALE WITHIN A FEW BLOCKS OF THE BUSINESS CENTRE.—*Paul H. Reilly.*



SEEKING TO IMPROVE THE FARMER'S LOT—THE COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN SESSION AT THE STATE FARM SCHOOL, ST. PAUL, MINN.—*H. E. Hubold.*



UNCLE SAM A WORLD-BEATER IN BENEVOLENCE—SAILORS LOADING THE UNITED STATES SUPPLY SHIP "CELTIC," WHICH SAILED FROM NEW YORK ON NEW YEAR'S EVE WITH \$1,000,000 WORTH OF SUPPLIES FOR THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.—*J. Smith.*



DECK SCENE ON THE "CELTIC" WHILE SHE WAS BEING LOADED WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS BY HER HARD-WORKING CREW.—*J. Smith.*



CROWD OF ITALIANS WAITING NEAR THE OFFICE OF THE NEWSPAPER "IL PROGRESSO," NEW YORK, FOR NEWS ABOUT THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



ITALIAN "NEWSBOY" IN NEW YORK SELLING ITALIAN "EXTRAS."
Blauvelt.



ITALIANS ON PARK BENCHES IN NEW YORK EAGERLY READING THE TERRIBLE NEWS FROM ITALY.—*Blauvelt.*

The Greatest Catastrophe in History

By Clarence Richard Lindner

THE APPALLING effects of the recent terrible earthquake in southern Italy and Sicily are well-nigh impossible of exaggeration. Beyond any shadow of a doubt it was the worst catastrophe in the world's history. Whole provinces have been laid waste, many cities and towns devastated and ruined, and the topography of the country changed. It is impossible just now to ascertain with any approach to accuracy how many persons lost their lives, but estimates of the loss run as high as 300,000—a number far in excess of Russia's great loss in the Russo-Japanese War—and hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Only in two instances in the history of earthquakes has this terrible death rate been approached. These occurred in Antioch, the capital of Syria, in 526, when 250,000 perished; and in Yeddo, Japan, in 1703, where the loss of life was estimated at more than 200,000. The catastrophe occurred on the morning of December 28th, 1908. The city of Messina, Sicily, with a population of 147,000, seems to have been the chief center of the disturbance. Reggio, on the mainland, with a population of 34,000, also suffered in about equal measure. Both these cities were damaged beyond repair and may be abandoned. The loss of life in Messina is reckoned at 75,000 and in Reggio at 25,000. Scores of other towns and villages were either wholly destroyed or more or less damaged. The seismic shocks were followed by a great tidal wave, which drowned hosts of people at Messina and Reggio, and flames broke out in the ruins, under which were buried vast numbers of victims.

The catastrophe beggars all efforts at description. Thousands of persons, caught among the ruins, with none at hand to aid in extricating them, died miserably. Many were burned alive. The streets were filled with masses of brick and mortar, beams, furniture, chimneys, and roofs. One thoroughfare could not be recognized from another. In many places the streets appeared as enormous crevasses or great ditches twisted into fantastic shapes. All the water pipes, sewers, and gas pipes of the cities were destroyed, and mud and filth flooded the streets. Messina blazed despite a torrential downpour of rain. A few survivors fled to the forest-clad mountains, and



MAP OF THE REGION DEVASTATED BY THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE (SICILY AND CALABRIA)—THE LAND INCLUDED IN THE CIRCLE (120 MILES IN DIAMETER) IS SAID TO BE IN DANGER OF SINKING INTO THE SEA.

there subsisted for days on roots and the bark of trees. In Reggio the cathedral and municipality buildings, wherein thousands had gathered as a last resort, fell upon the praying refugees and buried them in the ruins. At Messina the barracks were destroyed, only thirty troopers escaping out of a total of two hundred. The military hospital was wrecked, and carried sick and convalescents down with it. The prison collapsed and buried four hundred prisoners, while thirty of them escaped. The coast line was changed. The tidal wave swept whole houses from their foundations and bore them into the sea.

Everywhere was desolation. Naked and half-demented, men, women, and children roamed the streets, exhibiting frightful, undressed wounds, or sat brood-

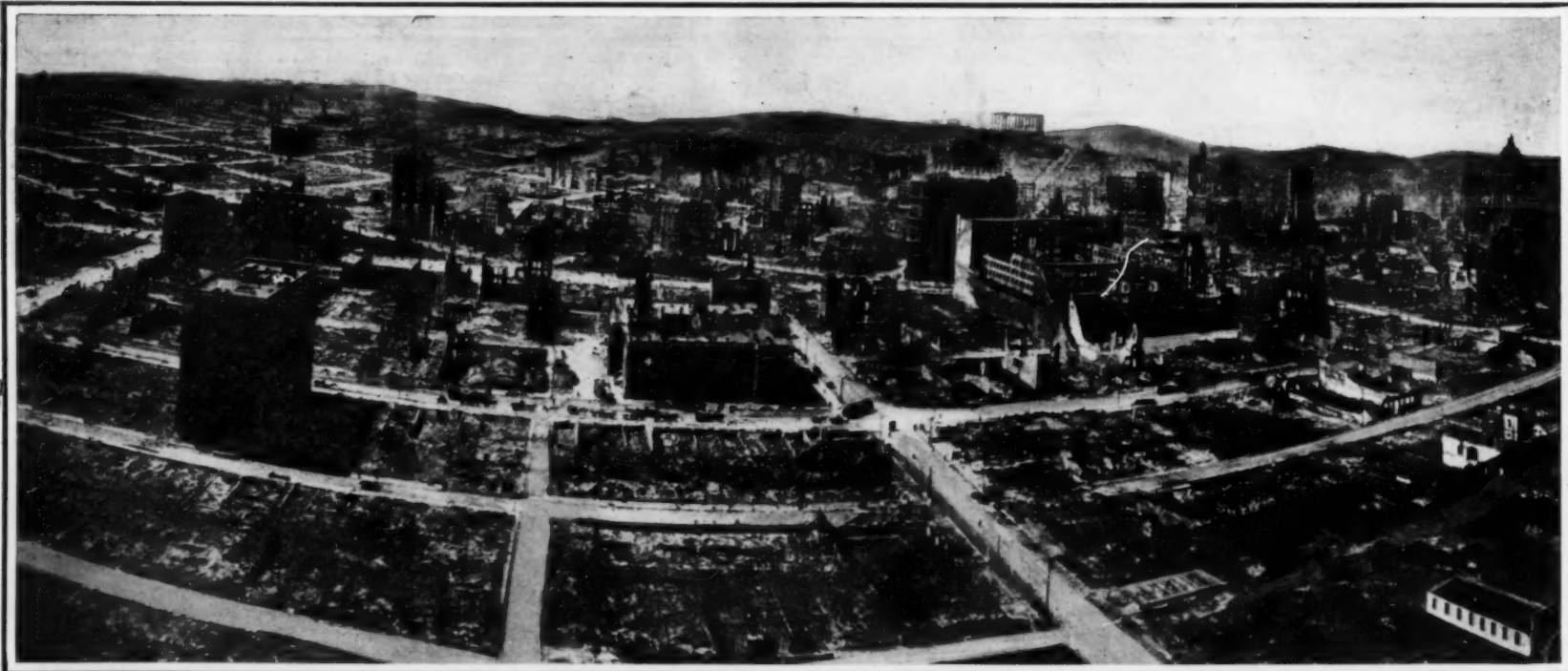
ing over the ruins of what were once their homes, and refused all offers of succor. There was no water, nothing to eat. Numbers of peasants from the suburbs flocked into the towns to rob the corpses and sack the ruins. Twenty-one of these ghouls were shot in a day, one of them while in the act of cutting a finger off a woman for the sake of a ring. Vast flocks of carrion crows hovered above the stricken cities, that had begun to reek with foul and pestilential odors of decaying bodies. The plague also seized for its own the scene of wreck and ruin. The tragedy of the south of Italy was brought strikingly home to the people of Naples and Rome, by the steady flood of refugees, wounded and unscathed, from Messina. The fact that dying people had to be brought such a distance for medical attendance showed the immensity of the disaster and the inadequacy of the relief measures possible.

The appalling calamity evoked the sympathy and aid of all the civilized world. Of food, clothing, and medical attendance there was the most urgent need, and these were provided for with the greatest possible speed. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed in America. The cruiser *Celtic* left New York on New Year's Day, bearing one million dollars' worth of supplies for the sufferers, and the materials for building a good-sized hospital. The King and Queen of Italy won the world's admiration by going to the scene of disaster and attending personally to the needs of the afflicted, at great risk to themselves.

The nature and causes of the calamity cannot be determined in advance of scientific investigation. Many theories, however, have been advanced by authorities upon seismic disturbances. Professor Edward Suess, the veteran Austrian geologist, writes that the theater of the Italian earthquake is surrounded by a curved line of earth, the breakage of which, starting from the neighborhood of Catanzaro, runs toward Mount Etna, and thence westward. The Lipari Isles are at the center of the curve, the radius of which is sixty or seventy miles long. Within this line the breakage of the earth is sinking in a disklike form. When the sinking process is complete, the hills of Scilia and much of the Peloritian range near Messina will be below water, the Strait of Messina



ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, THE GRAVEYARD OF 40,000 PEOPLE—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE RUINED CITY AFTER THE TERRIBLE ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE IN 1902.—G. B. Luckey.



SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS—AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SECTION OF THE CITY WHICH WAS FIRE-SWEPT AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1906—THE LOSS OF LIFE WAS 1,000, AND OF PROPERTY \$500,000,000.—Copyright, 1906, by George R. Lawrence Co.

TWO OF THE MOST TERRIBLE DISASTERS OF THE NEW CENTURY.

Some of the Most Destructive Earthquakes of the Past Twenty-five Years



RUIN AND DEATH AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA, IN 1907, WHEN 1,000 LIVES WERE LOST, AND \$5,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY WAS DESTROYED—HAVOC ON THE PRINCIPAL STREETS.



DESOLATION ON HARBOUR STREET, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AFTER THE 'QUAKE OF 1907—DAZED AND SORROWFUL SURVIVORS WANDERING IN THE RUINS.—Copyright, 1907, by New York Herald Company.



CHARLESTON, S. C., SHAKEN IN 1886—ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, ONE OF THE FINEST EDIFICES IN THE CITY, BADLY WRECKED.



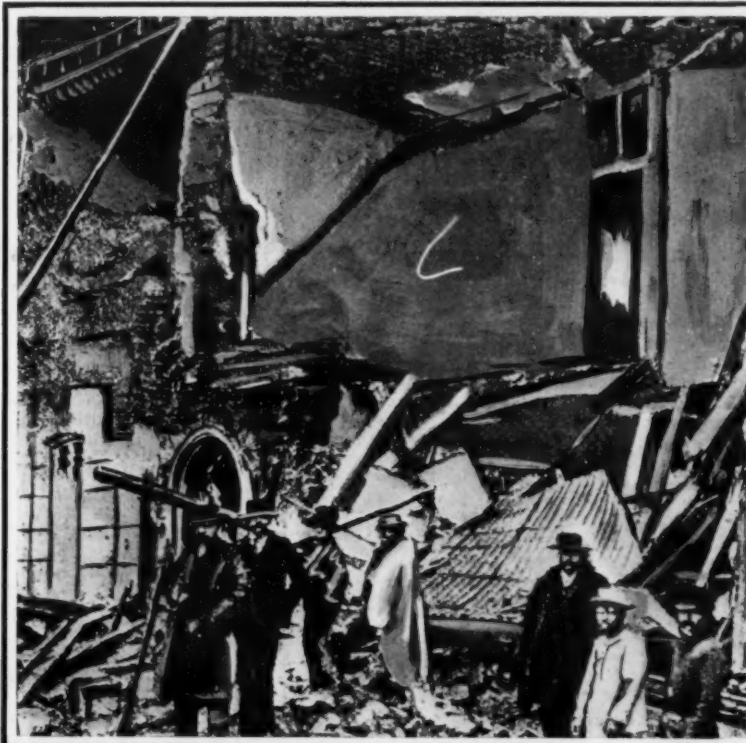
TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE EARTHQUAKE THAT SHOOK JAPAN IN 1891—TREMENDOUS DAMAGE IN THE CITY OF GIFU, WHERE THE SHOCK WAS ESPECIALLY SEVERE.



ONE OF MEXICO'S SEVEREST EARTHQUAKES—RUINS OF THE BELL CIRCUS IN THE CITY OF MEXICO DEMOLISHED BY THE SHOCK OF 1907.



A LOSS OF 14,000 LIVES IN 1907 IN CENTRAL ASIA—KARATAGH VALLEY, IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN, WHERE THOUSANDS OF HOMES WERE DESTROYED.



VALPARAISO'S VISITATION IN 1906, WHICH KILLED 1,000 PEOPLE AND DID GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—SCENE OF DESTRUCTION ON THE PLAZA ECHAUREN.

will be widened, and only a fragment of the Sicilian hills will be above water. Sicily was separated from north Africa by a like process. Dr. Harry F. Reid, of Johns Hopkins University, holds that, instead of sinking uniformly, the section in question is sinking in pieces. John Milne, the well-known seismologist of the Isle of Wight, thinks that the earthquake was due entirely to volcanic eruptions. The theory that earthquakes are caused by the constant percolation of water from the earth's surface through the

rocks and other material to the heated interior, causing the generation of immeasurable steam pressure, is, according to Dr. J. J. T. See, the most plausible of the numerous causes advanced. Dr. James F. Kempe, professor of geology of Columbia College, is of the opinion that the disaster was caused by a fault developing in the outer crust of the earth's surface, in order to allow it to adjust itself to an alteration in the shape of the globe. He says the movement of the earth is getting slower, and the present flatness at

the poles is rounding out. Dr. Wilbur H. Hobbs thinks that the cause was explosive volcanic energy, which in some way was pent up in focal cavities within the earth's surface.

Every country on earth has been affected by the death-dealing force of seismic overthrow. In modern times one of the worst was the shock which wrecked Lisbon in 1775. In six minutes 60,000 persons were killed. In May, 1883, there began one of the

(Continued on page 47.)

Italy the Prey of Fearful Seismic Disasters

SCENES AND FEATURES OF THE VISITATIONS OF 1905 AND 1907, WHICH CAUSED WIDESPREAD HAVOC AND THE LOSS OF NEARLY 300,000 LIVES.



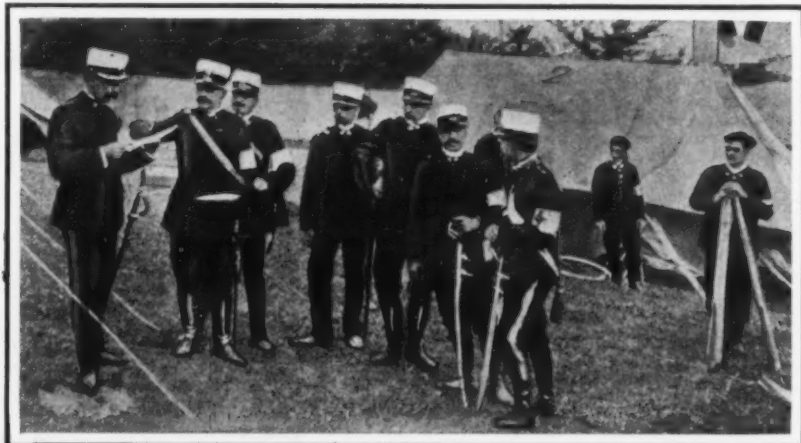
ONE OF SICILY'S CHIEF TERRORS—MT. ETNA, SMOKING ABOVE ITS CLOAK OF SNOW, VIEWED FROM CATANIA, WHICH SUFFERED SEVERELY IN THE 'QUAKE OF DECEMBER 28TH LAST.—Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood.



HUNDREDS OF PERSONS MADE HOMELESS CAMPING IN FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL AT REGGIO AFTER THE 'QUAKE OF 1905.



SOLDIERS HARD AT WORK IN 1905 RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE RUINS AT MONTELEONE, WHERE 2,000 PERSONS PERISHED LATELY.



RED CROSS CORPS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY NOW DOING GOOD WORK IN AIDING THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, WHO TOILED HEROICALLY IN STRICKEN MESSINA.



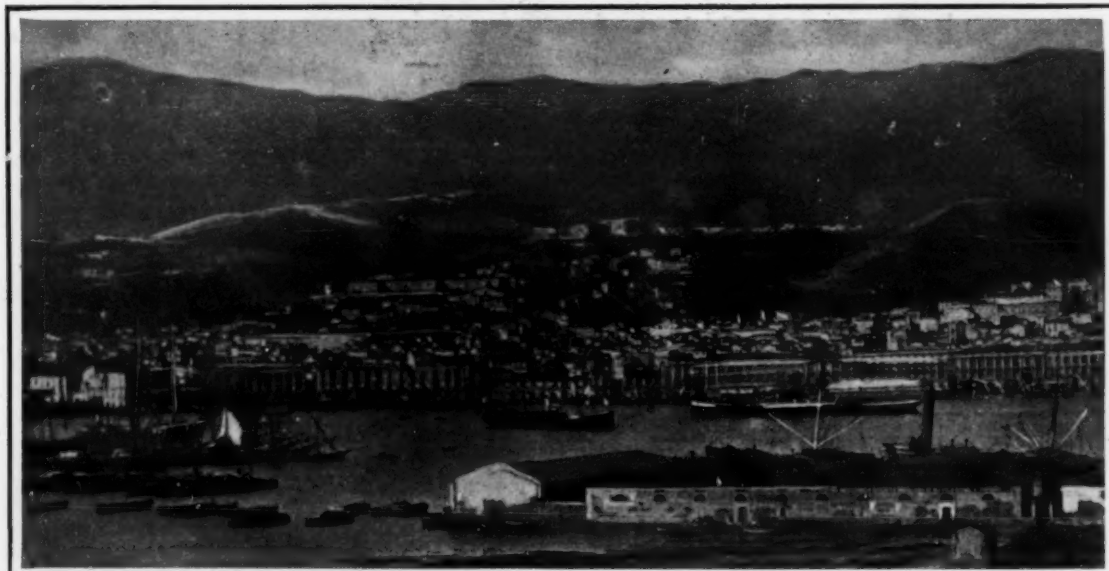
GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF REGGIO, WHICH WAS ALMOST TOTALLY OBLITERATED BY THE RECENT TERRIBLE SHOCK, WITH A LOSS OF 15,000 LIVES: Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.



QUEEN HELENA, WHO WAS A GOOD ANGEL AT MESSINA.



BOLSTERING UP SHATTERED BUILDINGS AT PARGHELIA WITH HEAVY TIMBERS AFTER THE SHOCK OF 1905.



VIEW OF THE WATER-FRONT OF MESSINA, WHERE 75,000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED RECENTLY BY FALLING BUILDINGS, A TIDAL WAVE AND FIRE.—Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MICHIGAN WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, CALIFORNIA THE SECOND, AND NEBRASKA THE THIRD



SLAUGHTER OF THE DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS—A HUNTING PARTY'S TROPHIES OF A DAY.
Harry F. Blanchard, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE LITTLE FARM GIRL FEEDING HER WOOLLY PETS.—*Herbert G. Somers, Nebraska.*



AN ATTRACTIVELY DECORATED WALL IN A KANSAS HOUSE.
L. E. Walker, Kansas.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THE BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS OF A SLEET STORM IN MICHIGAN—CHILDREN AT LAKE ODESSA WALKING TO SCHOOL THROUGH FAIRYLAND.—*G. A. Shampang, Michigan.*



FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.
A. Smith, Long Island.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A FAMILY AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S OWN HEART—PATRICK CAVANAGH, OF ALAMEDA, CAL., HIS WIFE, AND TWELVE CHILDREN.—*Louis J. Stellmann, California.*



A CASE OF YOUTHFUL JEALOUSY.
Michael Murphy, Connecticut.



A TANGLE OF SNOW-BOUND TRAFFIC ON WEST STREET, NEW YORK.
J. Harper, New Jersey.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS.

By ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York.

PROGRESS should not be checked, but no true progress was ever retarded by intelligent moderation. Haste has lost more by its blunders than caution ever did by delay. Our legislation, Federal and State, affords many unfortunate examples. That legislation often seems like a series of plunges and repeals. For years the country has been ablaze with fervor to enforce a law which now, in sheer exhaustion and returning sense, it confesses should never have been passed at all. And the amazing statement is now made that the best way to deal with one of the crimes named in the Sherman act is to put that particular crime on the free list. Tariff revision is the latest cure-



FRANK S. BLACK,
Former Governor of the State of
New York.—Copyright, 1902,
by J. G. Gessford.

all, but if it can transform what was a crime against the public yesterday into a public blessing to-day, it has virtues which even its warmest advocates have never mentioned. What this country needs is public servants who are not afraid to return to private life. A man had better give up his office and keep his self-respect than hold his office without the respect of anybody.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS FUTILE.

By President Schurman, of Cornell University.

IT IS folly to attempt to legislate against the nature of things. The Legislature cannot reinstate competition in the economic world when competition has given way, as it has in modern times, to combination; consequently it is a safe assertion that the anti-trust law of 1890 must be repealed. Neither the public nor Congress can instruct business men in the methods of transacting their affairs. Let the public and Congress have a right to insist that in the transaction of business there shall be no infringement of the rights of the public, no injurious monopoly, no oppression either of rivals or consumers.

PROPERTY RIGHTS SAFE FROM SOCIALISM.

By President Eliot, of Harvard University.

FREEDOM, which is the great goal of humanity, tends to inequality of possession, and it always will; and when you establish a condition of equality, you will have lost your freedom. Then there is incorporation with limited liability, which looks like a socialistic achievement. That is a democratic invention, and behind it is the one solid fact of human belief and human practice—that there is such a thing as individual property; and the human race, as it acquires freedom, clings more and more intensely to that individual right of property. Prosperity never was so diffused as it now is in the United States. It is one of the results of our freedom—not the equal distribution, but the just distribution of property. Therefore, I have no apprehension that any socialistic theory or propaganda which proposes to interfere with the rights of private property will make any headway in the United States, outside of recent arrivals from the other nations.

ALL SHOULD RESPECT THE SETTLED LAW.

By Chief Justice James T. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania.

NOW FOR the cure of evils temporarily prominent it is impatiently advocated that the combined powers of the government be centralized in the executive. The United States is a youthful nation and has the faults of youth—egotistic confidence in itself and reckless disregard of experience. In the impatience for immediate results, it is apt to shut its eyes to the means by which they are reached. But constitutions were made for the protection of minorities and individuals. Majorities in popular governments can always take care of themselves, but they owe it not merely to others, but to themselves to do according to law. The majority of to-day may be the minority of to-morrow, and the only safety for all is obedience to law as it is written, not to a strained and distorted construction for temporary use to make it mean what it does not and never was intended to mean, but honestly and fearlessly to carry out the real meaning of its makers. The only just criticism of a judge's law must come from a court which knows the law and has jurisdiction to declare it. Dissent from his views based on individual opinion of what the law ought to be, whether

it comes from executive or hoodlum, leads directly and by short steps to anarchy—the assertion of individual will against the settled law. The very phrases so prominently put forward, of "judges who have lagged behind the times" and "judges who hold to a twentieth-century economic philosophy," betray not only ignorance, but a deplorable incapacity to comprehend the fundamental principles of the American government.

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

By C. B. Riley, president of Chicago Title and Trust Co.

I HAVE no doubt that a man with training in imagination derived from a college education can advance rapidly, but I would rather have a man in business who can do percentage than one who can do differential calculus. The grasp of detail is what the university man does not get. The man in business requires the routine character of mind that the highly educated college man has not the patience for. What seem to be big things do not exist in business, for business is simply a combination of details. The best man in business is the man with the greatest imagination. The strongest asset a business man can have is the power of seeing what might happen. He must also have the moral courage to go broke if necessary, and not resort to crooked work to keep afloat.

THE WASTE OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

By John Craft, president Mobile Waterways Association.

THE PEOPLE of the coal region should no longer devastate that resource, for it is necessary to the life and comfort of the whole people. And the whole people have a right, in ordinary humanity and in common justice, to demand and to assist in the preservation and economical utilization of our coal. We might extend this analogy into every phase of our civilization involving the utilization of natural resources, and the result would be the same. Our great display of wealth which has astonished the world has been possible only by eating into our capital, and every sensible man knows the futility of such practice. If we want our prosperity continued, then our duty is to conserve our natural resources and utilize the water.

A Ballad of Beef.

The British government has ordered a large consignment of American beef for the British army.—Daily paper.

THE roast beef of old England,
The world has heard its praise
In thrilling song and story told
Since early Saxon days.
They say it won her battles,
And brought her foes to grief,
And all her gallant army's strength
Was due to British beef.

But Private Tommy Atkins
Has sent across the sea
And bought a lot of steers that bear
The brand of Liberty.
From regimental kitchens
At every army post
There comes an appetizing smell
Of porterhouse and roast.

A trooper on a sirloin
From freedom's country fed
Will bear a soul invincible
Beneath his jacket red.
And since they changed the diet
For soldiers of the king,
Of the roast beef of America
The English bard must sing.

The starry flag has conquered
Green land and ocean blue,
And now it waves in triumph o'er
The British larder, too.
Our victories commercial
Are the greatest that we make;
It's hands across the sea again,
But now they're full of steak.

MINNA IRVING.

OUR ARMY IS TOO WEAK.

By General J. Franklin Bell, Chief-of-staff U. S. Army.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the citizens of our country believe that all that is required to make a soldier out of a man is to put him in uniform and place a rifle in his hands. Such an idea, dangerous to the nation, cannot be too strongly opposed. An infantry soldier, to be efficient, must be taught how to care for himself in camp, how to march, to cook his food, to observe the sanitary precautions for the preservation of his health, to perform patrol, reconnaissance, and guard duty, to care for and handle his rifle, and, most important of all, to be able to shoot accurately. It is a discouraging fact that, in case of a sudden outbreak of hostilities with a first-class nation, there are not sufficient regular troops in the country, even when re-enforced by the national guard of the various States, to form an army, after deducting the necessary force to provide a small garrison at our permanent posts and the necessary infantry supports for our seacoast fortifications. These latter are defenseless against a land force of the enemy, unless provision has been made for a sufficiently strong supporting force.



J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major-general and chief-of-staff
U. S. A.

SACRIFICES MADE BY MINISTERS.

By Rev. Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAD WE ministers trained and worked for a business life as we train and work for the ministry, and lived as economically as we have in the ministry, many of us could have accumulated fortunes ere this. I should like to know if there is any class of men on earth who get more out of the use of their money than the ministers. Show me any other class of men on earth with an average salary of twelve dollars a week who dress so well, live so well, educate their families so well, give so much, and save so much for a rainy day, and I will yield my point. Business men rarely realize the sacrifice ministers make. I once tried to persuade a man of large possessions, who is making twenty-five thousand dollars a year, to give up his business and accept a position in our denominational work, which would bring him in twenty-five hundred dollars. He almost had a fit at the very suggestion. We do not envy our business classmates who have won fame or accumulated wealth, for in so doing they have had to forego the heavenly privileges which we have enjoyed. We do not want to be pitied, we are not objects of charity, and we are contented with our lot.

THE PEOPLE, NOT BOSSES, SHOULD RULE.

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

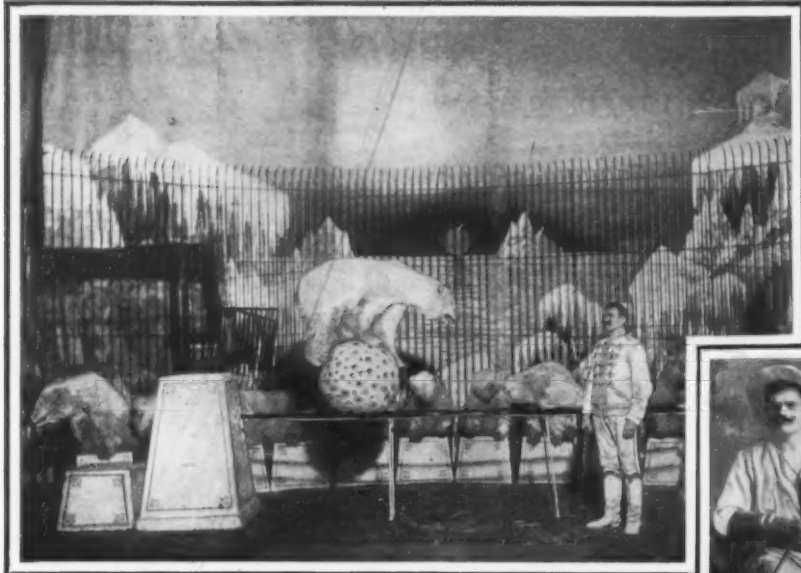
WE MUST insist upon the fair expression of the people's will and obedience to that expression. There are those who in one way and another would constitute themselves the controlling force with regard to public movements. They are not content with appealing to the conscience or the intelligence of the people, and securing the verdict which will come from an intelligent electorate upon any public question fairly discussed, but they want to so operate the mechanism of government that any such expression can hardly be had, or be had with extreme difficulty, while they in effect, through the form of popular government, execute their own sweet will. Now in civic right conduct we must find at the base the recognition of the fact that if we depend upon the intelligence of the people we must give it expression, that we must abide by the conclusions that it registers; hence I do not think much of the claims and the promises of civic righteousness of the man who is ready to obey without hesitation the orders of a boss against his duty. The line of civic right conduct is not the line for the public officer to recognize some one else as the one in control of his office rather than himself, according to his oath of office. We must have abundance of consideration and advice and consultation. We must be open-minded, patient, and fair; but we must recognize the right of the people to control, the right of the voters of a party to control party decision, and the right and duty of public officers to execute the trusts confided in them.



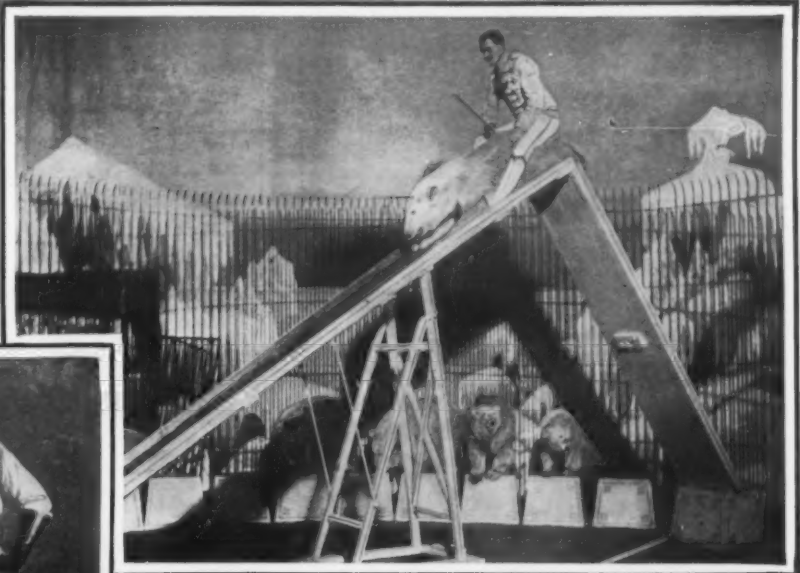
WHAT NEW YORK LAUGHED AT FIFTY YEARS AGO.

DROVE OF PIGS RUNNING WILD AND UPSETTING PEDESTRIANS AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FOURTH STREET.—Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, January 15th, 1859, and copyrighted.

Dangerous Animals Trained To Act on the Stage



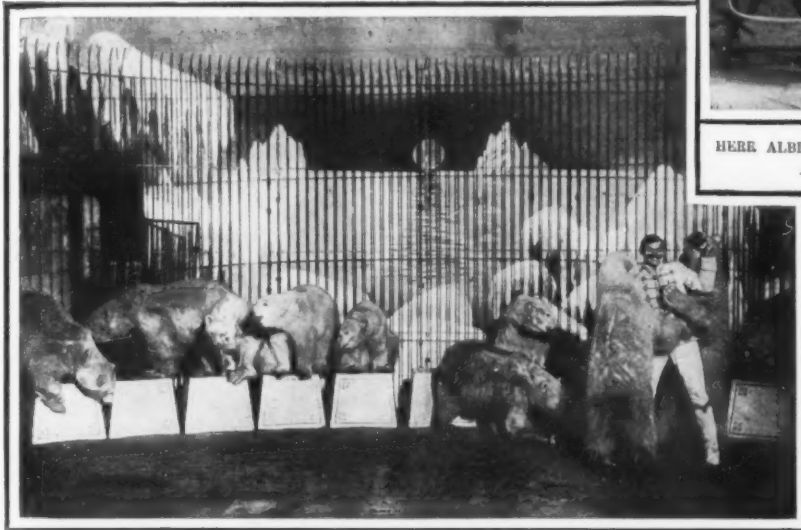
TEACHING THE GLOBE-ROLLING ACT, WHICH REQUIRES BOTH TIME AND PATIENCE—ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR ACTS PERFORMED BY CLUMSY BEARS.



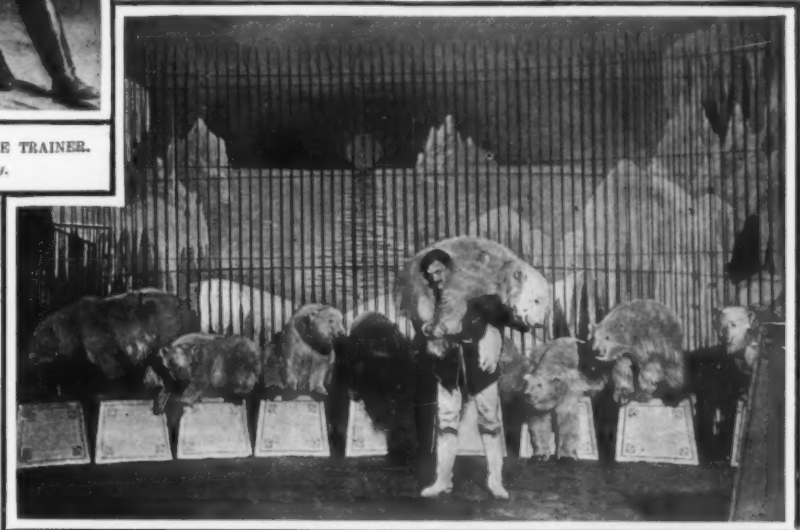
HERE ALBER IN A SENSATIONAL SHOOTING-THE-CHUTES ACT—A TRICK WHICH IS MORE DEEPLY APPRECIATED BY THE AUDIENCE THAN BY THE BEAR.



HERE ALBER, THE TRAINER.
Hanley.



THE TRAINER WRESTLING WITH HIS LARGEST BEAR, WEIGHING FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS.



A DANGEROUS ACT, AND ONE DIFFICULT TO TEACH, BECAUSE OF THE POLAR BEAR'S TREACHEROUS NATURE.

Photographs by Th. Bander & Co.

THE POLAR bear, gentle and obedient as he appears behind the footlights to the spectator in an orchestra seat, is nevertheless the most difficult of all animals for a trainer to handle. He is utterly devoid of the emotion of affection or even friendliness toward the human family, and he is a past master of treachery. There is an indication of this characteristic in his small, beadlike eyes, which are out of proportion, and the flat head and long, snaky neck, which, like the eyes, are out of keeping with the bulky body. Very few polar bears are seen on the stage, not only because of the difficulty in training, but also because every year they are becoming more and more rare, and only a few animal dealers are able to secure cubs when they are young enough to teach. Herr Alber, a handsome young German, who has a troupe of full-grown polar bears which he puts through their paces twice daily at the New York Hippodrome, is the only trainer in this country who has succeeded in mastering such a large number of the weird creatures on the stage at the same time.

"There are two kinds of polar bears," said Herr Alber, "the water bear and the ice bear. We never take the former for training if we can secure the ice bears, because, while there is no difference in appearance between the two, there is a decided difference in their ability to learn. Polar bears must begin

their education when they are about six months old; older than that it is almost impossible to teach them anything. They are smart enough and learn readily, but they are too nasty tempered for a trainer to bother with. I have had my bears five years, yet the only interest they have developed in me is apparently a haughty recognition of the person who feeds and trains them. Polar bears are not particularly nerv-

ous. They are ready to go through their work about four times a day when they are in training. It requires about one year of steady work to prepare a baby bear for his debut before audiences, but once he has learned a trick he never forgets it, and months or even years may pass without a rehearsal.

"Come on back and I'll show you what I feed them," continued Herr Alber, as he led the way from the Hippodrome office to the labyrinthian depths under the building where the animal actors are quartered. At the entrance of the trainer in their barred but roomy cages, the clumsy beasts looked up with an indifference which gradually changed to a subdued welcome when they realized that it was feeding time. "They like fish better than anything else," said the trainer, "and they would show much more interest in me if I had some now; but too much fish makes them drool and disagreeable to work with, so I alternate the fish with liver and bread fare.

"This is the chap who wrestles with me," remarked the trainer, indicating one of the largest and surliest of the beasts. "They all wrestle some. I begin to teach them when they are very young, and they enjoy it rather, I think, for it is a real game and I allow this chap to throw me, although I am on the lookout all the time for treachery, and my hand is on his throat, ready



PROMOTERS OF IMPROVEMENT IN COMMERCE BETWEEN NATIONS.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION AT BUFFALO, N. Y., TO CONSIDER THE NAVIGATION INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—George J. Hare.

Left to right, standing: W. L. Wilson, American secretary; William J. Stewart and Louis Coste, Canadian commissioners—Sitting: Professor E. E. Haskell and George Clinton, American commissioners; Brigadier-General O. H. Ernst, U. S. A. (retired), American chairman; George C. Gibbons, K. C., Canadian chairman.

(Continued on page 46.)

The Street Garb of the Stylish New York Woman Photographed from Life



EXPENSIVE SEALSKIN COATS, TRIMMED WITH
ERMINES, AND HATS DECORATED
WITH FUR.



A MODISH CARACUL BOX-COAT OVER
A GRAY COSTUME, WITH GRAY
SUEDE STREET SHOES.



FULL LENGTH CARACUL AND
A PONY-SKIN
JACKET.



A SMART SHOPPING COSTUME—
SCOTCH PLAID STREET SUIT, WITH
WHITE FOX COLLARETTE.



GOING TO AFTERNOON TEA—A WELL-DRESSED GROUP PROTECTED BY COSTLY WHITE FOX AND
BLACK LYNX NECKPIECES AND MUFFS, WEARING PARTICULARLY STYLISH HATS.



PERSIAN LAMB AND BLACK LYNX FURS AND TAILOR-MADE SUITS ARE POPULAR
WITH THE YOUNGER SET.



A SIMPLE YET FASHIONABLE
STREET COSTUME.



COLLARETTES AND MUFFS OF LIGHT BROWN MINK
ARE AFFECTED BY THE ULTRA-
FASHIONABLE.



STREET DRESS FOR A CHILD—WHITE
LAMB'S FUR COLLAR AND MUFF, LEG-
GINGS TO MATCH, WITH RED SUBCOAT.



OLDER WOMEN PREFER BLACK MARABOU
AND PLAIN BLACK COSTUMES.

Photographs by H. D. Clauvelt.

Automobiling a Delight in Porto Rico



AN AUTOMOBILIST TOURING IN THE HEART OF PORTO RICO.



WELL-PAVED STREETS IN SAN JUAN, WHERE MOTOR-CARS RUN SMOOTHLY.



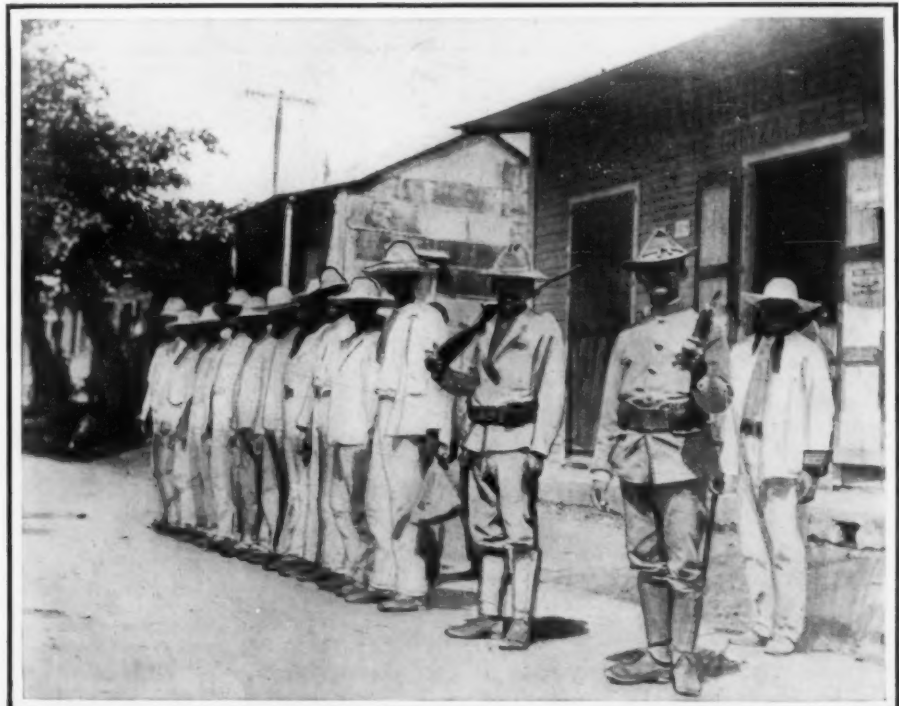
SECTION OF THE THREE HUNDRED MILES OF SPLENDID MACADAM ROADS IN THE ISLAND, THE DELIGHT OF MOTORISTS.



A BANKER EN ROUTE IN AN AUTO TO HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS IN SAN JUAN.



BRINGING IN FRUIT IN AN UP-TO-DATE MANNER.



PRISONERS UNDER GUARD WHO KEEP THE PORTO RICAN ROADS IN GOOD CONDITION FOR AUTOMOBILING.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See article on page 33.

Porto Rico, a Paradise for Automobilists

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

PORTO RICO, the paradise of the Western world, the land of the coconut, the banana, and the pineapple, is destined to become more popular each year as a winter resort, and especially for the automobilist. Being an American possession, the customs inspection and landing difficulties are not encountered, and after four or five days' sailing the tourist reaches this land of sunshine in comparative comfort. While the mercury often ranges from eighty to ninety degrees, the air is cool, owing to the trade winds which blow continually and the frequent refreshing showers.

Motoring is a real joy in Porto Rico. The military road, constructed by the Spanish government at an enormous cost and the result of the labor of a quarter of a century, is unexcelled anywhere in the world as an automobile highway. Like a street of solid concrete, it rises higher and higher and leads through the picturesque mountains and finally down to the green gardens of the Ponce on the other side of the island. Tropical vegetation is on every side—vast fields of pineapples ripening in the warm sunshine, coconut trees bending with their heavy fruit, mango trees and tamarinds line the roadside, while coffee plantations, white with blossoms, red with berries, cover the mountain slopes, and the air is laden with the odor of boiling sugar wafted from the great mills located in the heart of the island. Tropical flowers of rare beauty grow in profusion as far as the eye can see, often sheltered from the sun by delicate ferns. The natives are friendly to strangers, and the automobilist is always given a kindly greeting and a cordial reception wherever he may stop, either for information or refreshments. Hospitality and curiosity go hand in hand, and the pickaninny will rush out to look at the "Americano's buzz wagon" and incidentally beg a penny from the señor.

Regular trips to Ponce from San Juan are made every other day and vice versa, at eight dollars for the round trip. This is quite a treat, as the trip is made with few delays and the real beauty of the islands may be seen in this way. It will be remembered that President Roosevelt crossed Porto Rico by this route and was enthusiastic over its scenic beauty. Americans sometimes bring their own cars, the cost being from fifty to sixty dollars from New York, according to the size of the machine. This is, however, an unnecessary outlay of money, as excellent autos and competent chauffeurs may be hired on the island.

Porto Rico has really no bad roads, at least where one wishes to travel, and all around San Juan there are many beautiful drives, especially the one leading through the Santurceci district. On this broad, white road, shaded by gigantic palms, the temptation to speed up is almost irresistible, and, in consequence, arrests are numerous. There is no speed law in the country, but autos are restricted to twelve miles an hour in towns and cities. The roads are kept in repair by the prisoners, who work under the surveillance of armed guards. These men make no attempt to escape, and when I asked the guard to "line up the men who kept the road in such excellent condition" for a prize, they seemed to regard it as a compliment. One of them, who proved to be a Georgia negro, had me wait a few minutes until his collar and hat were properly adjusted. Most of the hauling in Porto Rico is done by oxen, and the automobilist will meet hundreds of these big animals on their way to

the rural districts with goods of every description. They go swaggering along over the smooth roads, a perfect picture of the patient oxen we used to read about in the story books of our childhood days. In case of a breakdown—for accidents will happen even on the best of roads—these animals are valuable, and occasionally a touring car is seen brought in by a pair of oxen.



A FAVORITE RESORT OF AUTOMOBILISTS—THE AMERICAN CLUB, JUST OUTSIDE OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

One thing which attracts the attention of the automobilist is the great number of schools. When the Americans took possession of the island, they found

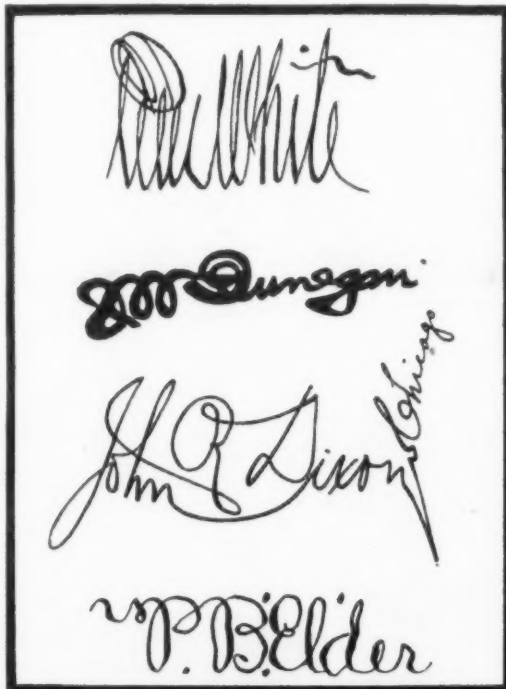
the natives had practically no educational advantages, as only one school was turned over by the Spanish. Steps were taken at once to remedy this, and at present there are at least six hundred schools, all well attended. An American flag floats over each school building—in fact, the American flag is ever present in Porto Rico; and a New York man, after an auto trip of twenty miles outside of San Juan, declared that he had seen more flags displayed in Porto Rico in one day than he had in New York in a year.

A run to the famous American Club, just outside of San Juan, is a favorite trip. This bungalow-like building is located on a hill and has broad verandas overlooking the sea. Meals, which are of the American style of cooking, are served on these porches, and the club is the scene of many gay dinner parties. The annual license for automobiles has recently been reduced from seventeen dollars and fifty cents to five dollars, and cars of every variety, the majority of American make, are growing in favor. Several high-class Porto Rican families have taken to the sport, and the automobile business is in a flourishing condition. Gasoline may be purchased at twenty-three cents per gallon wholesale, and from twenty-five to forty cents retail. This is obtainable almost anywhere on the island, as even the villages are catering to the automobilist. With about three hundred miles of macadam roads and paved streets in the towns, which put to shame those of our own cities, there is little wonder that beautiful Porto Rico is known to the motoring fraternity as the "automobilist's delight."

(See illustrations on page 37.)

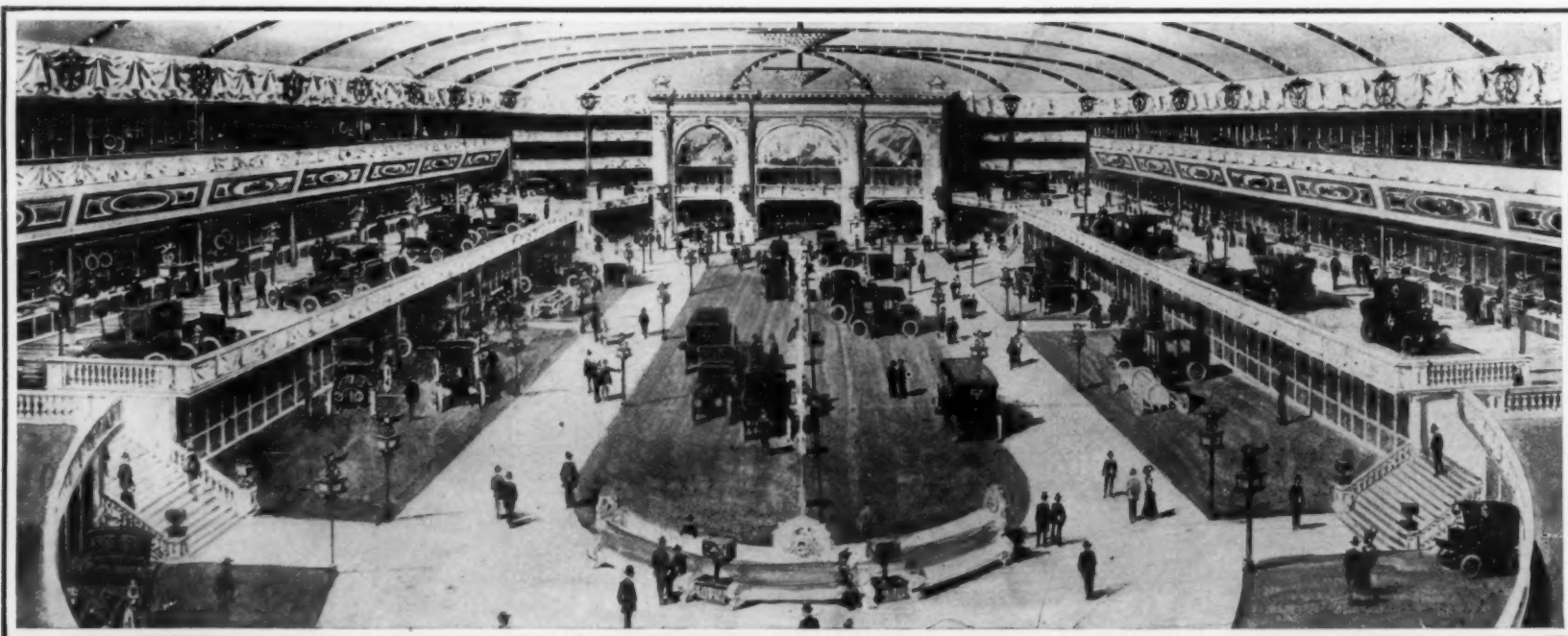
The Harm of the Yellow Press.

"CAN WE not have a paper devoted to all of us, full of matters of real public interest, and with editors who run the blue pencil through negative subjects which so often appear in red type?" This is the question that the *Post-Graduate Magazine* presents to the public, and it adds a thoughtful suggestion which we specially recommend to the consideration of publishers of yellow journals. "We doctors know the power of suggestion. We know that an account of an incendiary fire suggests incendiarism to people who are likely to carry out the suggestion. We know that human nature has a tendency to emulate the best that it observes in men, and needs only the repeated daily strokes of suggestion, at from one cent to three cents each, to keep us all up to our high ideals." Our contemporary inquires if there is not to be a capitalist in the future who will see the opportunity to go down to fame through the establishment of a newspaper that will put murders, mysteries, and scandals in small type, and devote large print to notes of encouragement and of happiness. No greater blessing to this country could be had than the establishment of such a newspaper in every one of our great cities. Its example for good would certainly be followed, for it would result in a profit to the publication, and that would be reason enough. Some of our great millionaires who are contributing so liberally to the support of hospitals, asylums, public libraries, and universities might well consider whether a far wider and greater avenue for public good is not open to them by adopting the suggestion of our medical contemporary.



CURIOUS SIGNATURES OF BUSINESS MEN.

TOP TO BOTTOM: PETER WHITE, PRESIDENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MARQUETTE, MICH.; J. W. DUNAGAN, CASHIER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, STEVENS POINT, WIS.; JOHN E. DIXON, OF CHICAGO, ONCE A MILITARY TELEGRAPHER; AND P. B. ELDER, FORMERLY A BANK PRESIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA, WHOSE SIGNATURE IS AN "UPSIDE DOWN" ONE.



AN AMERICAN "CIRCUS MAXIMUS."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, ARRANGED FOR THE NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW OF 1909, AFTER THE MANNER OF THE FAMOUS ROMAN ARENA.—Lazarnick.

A French Hunting Expedition in Africa

CURIOUS SCENES ATTENDING A CHASE FOR BIG GAME IN THE REGION OF THE BLUE NILE



A BIG TURTLE AND A CROCODILE CAPTURED IN THE RIVER DINDER.



A SHAMBLE IN THE WILD—RETURN OF THE HUNTERS TO CAMP WITH VICTIMS OF A DAY'S HUNT

ONE OF the many parties of Nimrods who have been trying their skill in the African wilds, where President Roosevelt is to hunt this year, was a group of Frenchmen who exploited the Blue Nile region. They pitched their main camp under a gigantic tree, whose trunk was thirty meters in circumference, and whose boughs had something of the spread of a banyan. The French sportsmen engaged natives to assist them, and they succeeded in capturing a considerable variety of game, both on land and in the water. Turtles, crocodiles, and hippopotami were found in plenty in the river Dinder, an affluent of the Blue Nile, while on shore they brought down buffaloes, antelopes, and other game.



PHOTOGRAPHING DISTANT OBJECTS WITH A TELEPHOTO APPARATUS.



"TOTING" A SLAIN HYENA INTO CAMP.

Notwithstanding the great number of hunters who have already invaded Africa, it is said that the prospects are good for excellent sport for many years to come.

Sayings of a Philosopher.

(From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.)

IT IS good that friends are bound to us by ties of love which may readily be broken, else the shackles might chafe and annoy.

The less one thinks that a leading purpose of the body is that of a manikin to be dressed, the more time to think properly.

Dread of having a failure known often impels one as much as the seeking of approval for success.



CAMP OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER A GIGANTIC TREE THIRTY METERS IN CIRCUMFERENCE.



TOWING A CAPTURED HIPPOPOTAMUS DOWN THE BLUE NILE.



AFTER A BUFFALO HUNT—AN IMPROVISED REPAST ON THE BODY OF THE GAME.



NATIVES CARRYING A BOA CONSTRICTOR ON THE BANK OF THE DINDER RIVER.

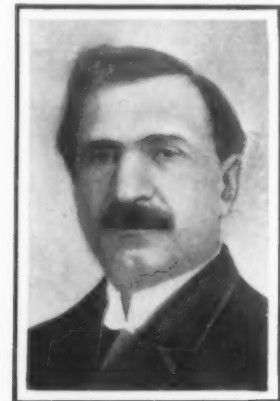
Pictures from L'Illustration.

Has Any One Sufficient Reason for Denying the Inspiration or Authority of the Bible?

AN ANSWER TO PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH

By Ismar J. Peritz, Ph. D., professor of Semitic languages and Willard Ives professor of the English Bible at Syracuse University

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has recently given fresh and frank expression to his views on religion, and the *Sun*, of New York City, deemed the letter of sufficient importance to give it editorial space to the extent of two columns and a half. His theme is "Man and His Destiny," and his conclusions are that neither in the Bible, nor in man, nor in the universe, is there authoritative light on the subject, and that we are left to grope in the dark. The writer feels the far-reaching consequences of his views and disclaims irreverence; but dark indeed were the outlook if there were no answer to his chilling agnosticism. But in undertaking the task, upon the invitation of the editor, I find myself embarrassed less with the difficulties of the questions than with the treatment of them in the letter and the limits of space.



ISMAR J. PERITZ, PH. D.
Professor of Semitic languages and the Bible at Syracuse University.

It is very surprising that so distinguished a writer as Professor Goldwin Smith should treat so weighty a theme with apparently so light a grasp upon the Biblical and philosophic problems involved, and with such utter ignoring of recent critical literature dealing with the positive and constructive aspects of modern religious thought. It were well, then, to bear in mind that neither because it is Goldwin Smith that says so, nor because it appears in the *Sun*, is it necessarily so.

When confronted with the questions, Is there a God? What is the meaning of life? and What is the destiny of man? are we left to mere guessing, or can we still turn to the Bible with confidence of finding assuring and authoritative answers? Goldwin Smith replies negatively; "Belief in the Bible as inspired and God's revelation of Himself to man can hardly now linger in any well-informed and open mind," and he proceeds to defend his view by appealing to the effects of criticism and science upon the Bible. But his conclusion is evidently one-sided and misleading; or, in other words, it is but a half-truth. For, while it is true that scientific investigations have affected certain conceptions concerning the Bible—as, indeed, they have exerted a similar influence upon the whole range of our thought—they have not, in the judgment of representative Biblical scholarship, made void its inspiration or authority. These terms, it is admitted, have assumed a somewhat different meaning from what they had half a century ago; but they still mean exactly what Professor Goldwin Smith denies, namely, that the Bible contains clear, reliable, and authoritative answers to the questions he has asked.

Former generations, with best intentions, extended the idea of inspiration beyond the Bible's own claim; but, freed from exaggeration, the fact of inspiration remains. A similar change has taken place in the meaning of authority as applied to the Bible, but finding its parallel in political usage. Whereas authority

in government was formerly exercised by right of external force, it is now by the consent of the governed; in like manner, the authority of the Bible, formerly asserted on external grounds, is now based on the appeals it makes to what is highest in man. But the fact of authority remains. The spiritual and moral elements of the Bible have thus come to their full rights as evidence of its divine truth before the tribunal of human reason, and only those with whom material evidence weighs heavier than spiritual will see in it a loss and not a gain.

Contrary to the assertion of Professor Goldwin Smith, the view still prevails among intelligent people that the Bible is inspired and contains God's revelation of Himself to man, and that it is authoritative for faith and life. It is believed, upon the authority of the Bible, that there is an intelligent Supreme Being beyond and within the universe, with a plan and purpose; that God has made His character and purpose known in nature, in man himself, and in movements of history, and that the Bible is the chief record and organ of this revelation; that for the purposes of such revelation he selected individuals of a certain nation, known as the prophets, not exclusively or arbitrarily, for other people also had their prophets, but evidently because these above others yielded themselves more willingly to this use. Thus using the most plastic material, but hampered, quite naturally, by the intractability of beings with free wills (against whom even divine omnipotence cannot consistently avail), God's revelation of Himself progressed but slowly, not always in direct line, but still upward, finally culminating in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Professor Goldwin Smith himself admits that "in the Christian ideal we still have a rule of life." But how has it come about that, with so many other sacred

books and rival religious leaders, the Biblical has become the acknowledged ideal of the most civilized peoples? Is this mere chance or the result of divine influence? The Biblical answer is, "God, having of old time spoken unto the fathers in the prophets, * * * hath at the end of these days spoken unto us by a son." Such inspiration the prophets and Jesus Christ claim, their contemporaries admitted it, their life and teachings confirmed it, and there is no better explanation for it. For is it more reasonable to suppose that it all happened by chance? Christian history and experience answer with a most emphatic "No."

Modern Christians, in full view of all the facts that the study of science and of religion has brought to light, find abundant reason for believing that the Biblical idea of God, the universe, the moral life, and the destiny of man, as interpreted in spiritual and ethical terms by Jesus Christ, is still authoritative and satisfying. And if asked for the reason, it may be given in the statement of W. Robertson Smith, one of the founders of Biblical criticism, whom none will accuse of an unscientific leaning toward traditionalism: "If I am asked why I receive the Scripture as the word of God, and as the only perfect rule for faith and life, I answer with all the fathers of the Protestant Church, Because the Bible is the only record of the redeeming love of God, because in the Bible alone I find God drawing near to man in Christ Jesus, and declaring to us in Him His will for our salvation. And this record I know to be true by the witness of His Spirit in my heart, whereby I am assured that none other than God Himself is able to speak such words to my soul."

Has any one sufficient reason for denying this inspiration or authority of the Bible? or, in other words, do Professor Goldwin Smith's objections constitute sufficient reasons? We are told by him that "the authorship of the greater part of it (that is, the Old Testament), including the most important books, is unknown"; and that "of the New Testament the most important books, the first three Gospels, our main authorities for the life of Christ, are manifestly grafts upon a stock of unknown authorship and date." But in making these statements to discredit the historical value of the Biblical sources, Professor Goldwin Smith is guilty of laying an unbecoming stress upon a matter of secondary importance in a historical document. For it is well known that internal evidence, or the character of the writing, rather than authorship and date, is the better guarantee of historical value. It so happens that this "stock of unknown authorship and date," that is, the Gospel according to St. Mark, has quite recently been subjected to a most searching criticism by Professor Burkitt, of Cambridge University, to determine whether it possesses the two characteristics that would give it claim to be historical, namely, is it generally self-consistent? and does it fit in with the known political and social history of the time? Dr. Burkitt states that the result is such as "to vindicate the claim of the Gospel according to St. Mark to be a historical document—a document really in touch with the facts of history." The same can be said generally for the books of the Old Testament that furnish the data for the history of Israel.

The most radical Biblical critic is quite assured of the main facts and development of Biblical history and religion. Of similar irrelevancy are the objections to the well-known "discrepancies," which are

(Continued on page 42)



LAWRENCE GREENWOOD, A STREET EVANGELIST, ADDRESSING WORKMEN IN THE LUNCH HOUR.



AN OUTDOOR NOONDAY MEETING FOR WORKINGMEN.



CROWD ATTENDING MIDDAY SERVICES IN THE WAREHOUSE DISTRICT.

DAILY RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG PHILADELPHIA'S TOILERS.

Photographs by P-J. Press Bureau.

Theatrical Successes of the New Year

By Harriet Quimby

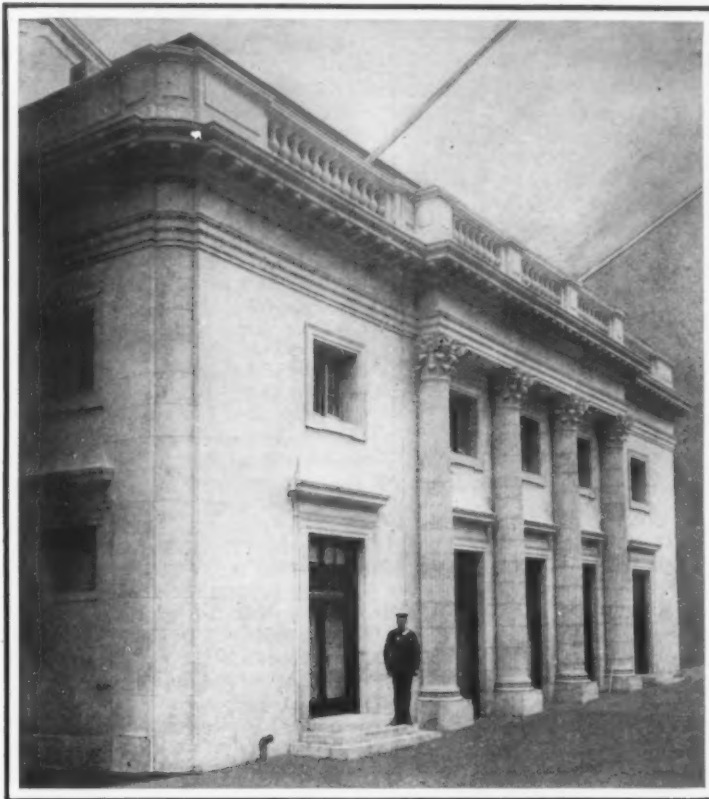
THE LATEST of the numerous playhouses in New York City, which the good angels that look after such things have named "Maxine Elliott's Theater," is on Thirty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It is worth seeing, so is Maxine, and so is the play written for her by Marion Fairfax. Not that Maxine is a great actress. Far from it. Not that "The Chaperon" is a great play. It is one of the many mediocrities having their passing hour on the boards of New York just now. But the new theater is all that the architect, the furnisher, designer, and builder could make it, and if Miss Elliott, as is reported by her able press agents, had a good deal to do with the preparations and plans of the new playhouse, she deserves to share the honors with those who have paid for the work and who have done so much and so well that everybody praises it and no one blames.

It is not a large theater. It is classic in its beauty, and, like Maxine "on Hog Island," in the play, is all the more beautiful because not too lavishly adorned. The boxes, usually abominable and intrusive excrescences, are limited to two on each side of the stage, and they are so artistically placed and so effectively designed that they add to the beauty of the interior. The occupants of the upper boxes seem like friends in an upper window within talking distance of their neighbors on the floor below. The conspicuous absence of heavy and oppressive colors is noticeable. An air of richness and refinement pervades the interior. The color scheme is toned down, and, all in all, the new theater gives us the most restful and delightful auditorium that we have.

The comedy, "The Chaperon," is not much, but it is well played, and what there is of it is mildly interesting, if not exciting. The heroine (Miss Elliott) is married to a penniless Frenchman with a title (Mr. Thomas Thorne). She has had an innocent love affair with a manly young American (Mr. Julian L'Estrange), and while the French husband is suing for a divorce and while she is the guest at an Adirondack lodge, the husband and the former lover unexpectedly happen on the scene, and it is easy to see the result. The Frenchman quits for a consideration and the young lover takes his place. The setting is all that could be desired, and the sunrise scene in the second act, which discloses the lover and the loved marooned on Hog Island, is most pleasing and artistic.

Why the play is called "The Chaperon" may be left to the imagination. A chaperon was certainly needed, for a parcel of hoydenish girls and amative boys make up the slender cast, and their chief concern seems to be to make faces, fudge, and love. The girls act like a lot of clergymen's daughters let loose in the woods, and one of them, Miss Ora Waldrop, who comes perilously near to carrying off the honors of the play, is in reality a daughter of a Pacific coast minister, and she is the freshest and brightest of the crowd. It is easy to understand why it is a woman's play. It was written by a clever woman, for a clever actress, who is always clever and statuesque, and sometimes magnificently impressive, but never great.

"The Chaperon" is a success because the gentle Maxine appears to have a large following among those who have come to believe that "society" at home and abroad is interested in her, and who therefore classify her as they did Lily Langtry, when the fa-



A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PLAYHOUSE IN NEW YORK—MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATER WHICH OPENED ON DECEMBER 30TH, 1908, WITH A PERFORMANCE IN WHICH THE POPULAR ACTRESS SCORED A GREAT HIT.

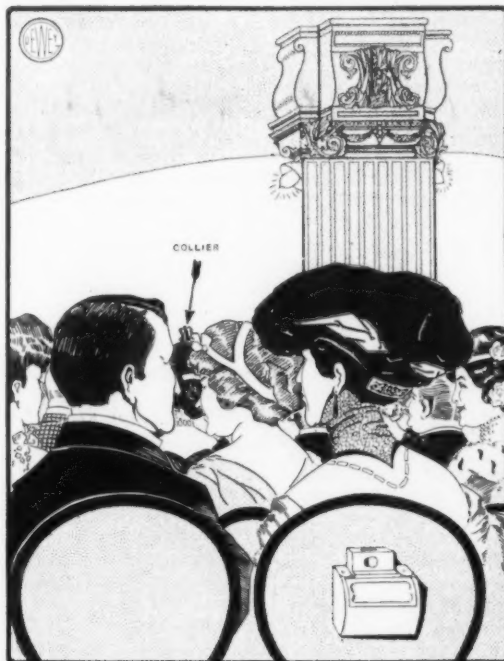
mous "Jersey Lily" was, for obvious reasons, taken up by some of that evanescent, effervescent, and superfluous aggregation that we call "society," and made much of on and off the stage. And so the women with ermine and sealskins to keep off the cold, and the décolleté dresses to give the cold a chance, and those few fevered and favored menfolk who wear white kids to the theater on a rainy night for fear that they may look underdressed when they stroll down the aisles with dripping umbrellas in white-gloved hands and shiny silk hats still perched on their heads, are all hastening to Maxine Elliott's new theater and filling the charming little place at every performance, even to the back rows of seats, where they sit unmindful of the chilly blasts which sweep through the too frequent and too open doors for the most part of the long performance. And they are icy blasts that bring discomfort to the décolletés and influenzas to the bare and bald heads who have not the common sense to get up and get out.

I like the new play, and I like Maxine, who is not new. Being a woman, I can call her Maxine. I certainly like her theater, which is a joy and a beauty, and everybody likes the new departure in the bill of the play, with its modest and neatly printed four pages, all of them devoted to the cast of the characters, the scenes, and the personnel, without an odious mixture of badly printed, stale jokes, advertisements of hotels, restaurants, tooth powders, syringes, wigs, and whiskeys. I hope the new play will last, and the new departure in the programs, too. As for the splendid Maxine—she has lasted.

Although the delightful comedy, "What Every Woman Knows," now playing at the Empire, is plucking the largest and most feathery plume from the cap of Maude Adams, it is robbing Peter to pay Paul, and the Paul in this instance happens to be Richard Bennett, who deserves all the praise that is being bestowed upon him, for he portrays the difficult character of John Shand with even greater insight than it was played by Gerald du Maurier, who had the advantage of creating the part when the play was produced at the Duke of York Theater in London. It is not often that we can conscientiously bestow the palm on American actors when we compare their work with that of English actors, who not only play, but stay, in London, for rarely do the really able English players cross the ocean; but the splendid work of Mr. Bennett compels this concession. "What Every Woman Knows" cannot be other than charming and entertaining, and the same may be truthfully said of Miss Adams; but to agree that the quaint little Scotch maid which Mr. Barrie had in mind when he wrote the play—a part which is being exquisitely played by Hilda Trevelyan in the London production—has been given the breath of life by Miss Adams seems like straining a point in an effort to be amiable. Miss Adams might be playing *Lady Babbie*, or *L'Aiglon*, or *Peter Pan*, instead of *Maggie Wiley*, for first, last, and always, in whatever play she may be seen, she is simply Maude Adams.

What every woman knows is that woman was not made from the rib of man, but out of his funny bone, and the power of woman's wit when quickened by love is the keynote of the play. John Shand desires

(Continued on page 45.)



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

85. WILLIAM COLLIER IN "THE PATRIOT," AT THE GARRICK, AS SEEN BY THE CARICATURIST FROM ABOUT THE 900TH ROW.



MAXINE ELLIOTT, THE BEAUTIFUL STAR, WHO IS PLAYING IN HER OWN THEATER, "THE MAXINE ELLIOTT," IN "THE CHAPERON."—Otto Sarony.



ADRIENNE AUGUARDE, AS "PRETTY PEGGY," IN "PEGGY MACHREE," AN IRISH MUSICAL COMEDY INTERESTING AUDIENCES AT THE BROADWAY. Gilbert & Bacon.



MARCO GROSSKOPF, LEADER OF GRAND OPERA IN VIENNA, WHO WILL CONDUCT SYMPHONY CONCERTS IN QUEENS HALL, LONDON, WHERE THE CELEBRATED TANINI WILL SING.—P. Metz.



GRETCHEN HARTMAN, THE CLEVER LITTLE ACTRESS WHO IS WINNING MUCH APPLAUSE AS "MARY JANE," IN THE CHARMING COMEDY DRAMA, "MARY JANE'S PA," AT THE GARDEN.—White.



MAUDE ADAMS, WHO PLAYS THE PRINCIPAL ROLE IN THE DELIGHTFUL WHIMSICALITY, "WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS," AT THE EMPIRE.—Moffett.



FOOLISHNESS



UNMASKED.

JAMES—"Ullo! W'ere did you get that mask?"
JOHN—"It ain't a mask; it's tooth-ache."—Sketch.



MUTUAL.

HE—"You can't think how nervous I was when I proposed."
SHE—"You can't think how nervous I was until you did."



"MUM'S" THE WORD: A LOST ART.

MRS. KNAGG'S HUSBAND—"By gum, Maria! Ain't it wonderful how those old Egyptians could make a woman dry up and stay that way!"—Sketch.



THOSE GIRLS AGAIN.

CARRIE—"Jack is so forgetful."
ETHEL—"Yes; he keeps me busy reminding him that you are the girl he is engaged to."

The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible.

(Continued from page 40.)

not confined to the Biblical records. It is well known, for instance, that there are two contemporaneous accounts of the execution of Charles I., King of England. According to the one, the King lay flat upon the ground, with his head upon a plank; according to the other, he knelt in front of a block—both views being supported by contemporaneous illustrations. What do historians do with such discrepancies? They ignore the detail, but they do not allow it to invalidate the fact in which

Rosy and Plump.

GOOD HEALTH FROM RIGHT FOOD.

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a Virginia man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts.

"About twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The doctor recommended milk half water, but it was not sufficiently nourishing.

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength, and to-day is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen.

"These are plain facts, and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

both accounts agree. The "discrepancy between the first three Gospels and the fourth, notably as to the day and consequent significance of Christ's celebration of the Passover," which Professor Goldwin Smith instances, no one fully acquainted with the problem has used, or will use, to call in question the historical fact itself.

That the morality of the Old Testament differs from that of the New Testament, to which Professor Goldwin Smith objects, is very patent and fully recognized, even by Christ Himself, for instance, when, superseding the imperfect with the more perfect, He says, "Ye have heard it was said to them of old time, * * * but I say unto you." But as revelation is professedly progressive, it is by the highest stage of its development that it must be judged. And as revelation was conveyed through human medium, the limitations of this factor cannot be reasonably left out of consideration. But that imperfection at one point necessarily carries with it unreliability at others, or the specific point of its purpose, is not borne out by ordinary experience. To refuse the medical advice of a physician because he cannot paint a picture is unreasonable. The only claim to the infallibility of the Bible is that it leads us through Christ to highest conceptions of God and duty. Must it therefore also give us inerrant information on matters of science? To say with Professor Goldwin Smith that "it is incredible that God, in revealing Himself, should have allowed any mark of human error to appear in the revelation," is a strange mixing up of the essential with the non-essential that we avoid in the ordinary affairs of life.

And to the question, "We have, moreover, to ask why that on which the world's salvation depended should have been withheld so long and communicated

to so few," the most probable answer is that mankind alone is responsible for the delay and the few. The effort of God has apparently been continuous, and well is He represented as saying, "I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people, that walk in a way that is not good, after their own thoughts." And it would seem that killing the prophets and stoning those sent to them was not confined to Israel.

It does not appear that Professor Goldwin Smith is in close touch with the work of the church of to-day; it is no wonder, therefore, that he fails to realize how the modern view of the Bible, with faith in its inspiration, has still held upon its intelligent leadership. As one instance, let me point out the First International Students' Bible Conference, held within a few weeks in Columbus, O. It was a delegated body of about twelve hundred men, representing chiefly the students and members of faculties of the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada. State universities and those with no denominational affiliations were represented with those who are denominational. Harvard and Yale were represented by more than one member of faculty, Cornell was represented by Professor Jenks, Toronto University by President Falconer, and the city of Toronto by Mr. J. A. MacDonald, the editor of the *Toronto Globe*. I single out these because of their close association with Professor Goldwin Smith himself, and to make clear that the conference was composed of men of "well-informed and open mind." The one pervading sentiment was: the Bible—as in the past so in the future—the indispensable guide to the best in the political, social, moral, and religious life of the individual, the nation, and the world.

It is evident, therefore, that between the extremes of the rejection of the authority of the Bible by Professor Goldwin Smith and the uncritical and indiscriminate assertion of it in all directions by traditionalists lies that which recognizes its service to mankind in giving knowledge of the existence and character of God, of access to and communion with Him, of the purpose and meaning of life (even "to be conformed to the image of his Son"), and of the hope of conscious life beyond the grave. Professor Goldwin Smith presents no sufficient reason for denying this authority, and agnosticism is no reasonable substitute for it.

How Many Read Your "Leslie's"?

ONE subscriber to LESLIE'S WEEKLY writes us that his copy is looked over, if not thoroughly read, by at least fourteen persons of his family. The proprietor of a hotel has written us that at least fifty persons look over the copy in his reading-room every week. A student writes us that in his Y. M. C. A. he has counted sixty-five readers of a copy of LESLIE'S. This is an interesting record. Who can beat it? We would like to have our subscribers tell us how many persons to their knowledge look over their respective copies of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Exercise for Little Invalids.

THE *Illustrated London News* prints the photograph below of a scene in the hip-disease ward of Alexandra Hospital, where the little invalids are given what little exercise can be afforded them. Here, too, they are taught their



"three R's," and such useful things as drawing, lace-making, knitting, sewing, and basket-weaving. Teachers are hired by the municipality of London, and the course is graded like that of the public schools.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

AGE
PURITY, FLAVOR



HIGHEST STANDARD
OF THE
AMERICAN
GENTLEMAN'S
WHISKEY

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

While appealing primarily to those who can judge ale on its merit, yet the most casual ale drinker can grasp and enjoy its excellence.

Evans' Ale

CONTAINS bone and sinew making properties that give it distinction above all other beverages. Essentially a "food stuff" of high nutritive value. Delicious and satisfying.

Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Dealers
C. H. EVANS & SONS, HUDSON, N. Y.

Ex- perience

has proved that the ocean trip in comfortable steamers, with fine saloons, large smoking rooms, pleasant cabins and ample promenade decks is the ideal route to

Florida

Also St. Johns River Service between Jacksonville, Palatka, De Land, Sanford, Enterprise, Fla., and intermediate landings.

Direct and frequent service to Charleston and Jacksonville via the



H. H. RAYMOND, V. P. & G. M. A. C. HAGERTY, G. P. A.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York.

Bind Your Copies of Leslie's

An excellent binder for fifty-two copies will be sent postpaid for \$1.50. Write to-day for one.

THE JUDGE CO.

225 Fifth Avenue New York



FRED BELLARS, N. Y. A. C.,
AMERICAN AND CANA-
DIAN FIVE-MILE
CHAMPION.



CHARLES BACON, I. A. A. C., A CHAMPION
HURDLER.



H. P. PORTER, I. A. A. C.,
HIGH JUMPER.



MELVIN W. SHEPPARD,
I. A. A. C.,
A CHAMPION MIDDLE-
DISTANCE
RUNNER.

POPULAR AMERICAN AMATEUR ATHLETES.

RECENTLY SUSPENDED FOR ALLEGED PROFESSIONALISM BY THE A. A. U., BUT WHO STOUTLY DENY THE CHARGES.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 26.)

a year ago, whose baleful influences are still felt, to appreciate the direful effects even of a temporary and partial setback to business. What would happen if the setback were general? Have we not had sufficient experience with panics to understand the terrors of a suspension of business? Is President Roosevelt right or wrong? Is the Supreme Court of the United States just or unjust in its construction of the Sherman anti-trust law? If the President be right (and his view is confirmed by that of every thoughtful statesman and business man), and if the court is right, what is the first thing to be done to reassure the return of prosperity?

The first thing is to remove the obstruction which the Sherman anti-trust law, by its drastic, far-reaching, and inequitable provisions, has interposed as a barrier to our industrial and commercial progress. Has Congress a more important duty, has the President-elect a subject of profounder interest to present to the people, than the consideration of the menace to the prosperity of the country embodied in the Sherman anti-trust law? Let my readers think of these words. Better yet, let them write to their congressmen plainly and promptly on this subject, if they are looking for a speedy return of prosperity. I say this because I am impressed with a knowledge that the people of this country have little comprehension of their dependence upon leadership for their general welfare.

It is a curious fact that in politics the people seem to believe that they must have leadership, and are willing to intrust it to one man, whether he be a McKinley, a Roosevelt, a Jackson, or a Bryan; but in business affairs the great captains of industry are regarded apparently as unnecessary. Yet the fact remains, as the *Financial Chronicle* recently pointed out, that in this new country, with its boundless resources, "There are about ten or fifteen men in vigorous life who have risen to high distinction and have reached mature years, the most of whom will have passed out of existence within less than the coming third of a century." These men to-day are the lights of the land. Yet it is these leaders of industry, of finance, and of our railroads that every mud-slinger and muck-raker is seeking to destroy.

Not many years ago the American press was filled with the proudest boasts of the work of our empire builders, our railway and industrial promoters. Communities vied with each other in offering premiums for the entrance of new railroads and the establishment of new industries. Under this stimulus even the American desert disappeared, as it became dotted with thrifty cities and villages; distant Territories were converted into prosperous States, forgotten mines were opened, arid lands made fertile, ready markets provided for the products of the farm and the orchard, and wealth piled up on every hand. It is foolish to say that a few men were the only ones who secured the benefit,

for every one knows of the rapid increase in the value of farm lands and farm products and of the rise in the scale of the workman's wages which came with our prosperity.

Now the same States that invited capital are taxing it to death. The same commonwealths that offered all sorts of inducements to industrial enterprises are excluding them from their borders. The Standard Oil Company has just been ousted from Missouri, and if the Missouri law is held to be constitutional, the company has not only no right to operate its property in that State, but not even power to sell it. Commenting on this extraordinary condition of affairs, one of its counsel remarked, "This is the first time that any government in the world ever ordered a Standard Company to get out, that its goods were contraband, and that it had no rights. I do not believe that, after having encouraged the company to invest a great amount of money in its refinery, the State can throw us out without ceremony and take our property away from us." But a Legislature with its sovereign powers can do anything. It only needs a public clamor, an excited press, and a frenzied populace to force through legislation that will stand neither the test of time nor of the courts. Ex-Governor Black, in his eloquent address recently delivered before the New England Society of New York, in a few words portrayed the deplorable condition of affairs when he said:

Haste has lost more by its blunders than caution ever did by delay. Our legislation, Federal and State, affords many unfortunate examples. That legislation often seems like a series of plunges and repeals. Instead of plans deliberately worked out, the crudest notions are embodied in laws and left for experiment to demonstrate their folly. Oftentimes the only relief from legislative overzeal is to repeal it, but meantime the community must pay the penalty, and generally that part of the community

which has been reviled by the balance for preferring intelligence to haste.

Every reader of this department who has money invested or money seeking investment is interested in the preservation of a sane, sound, and conservative public sentiment, one that will not tolerate either violent or vicious legislation, that will not permit the confiscation of property either by legal methods or by a mob, that will not tolerate the assassination of a man's character simply because he is rich, and that will maintain the homely but everlasting principle on which human success must always be predicated, namely, "Live and let live."

So far as the stock market is concerned, it maintains its strength remarkably well, considering existing conditions, and the fact that it does so is the best evidence that our greatest men of affairs have an abiding faith in the common sense and rugged honesty of the American people. If they were to abandon the field, it would not be long before history would repeat itself and our own experiences might recall the sanguinary days of the French Revolution.

F. Elkhart, Ind.: Am unable to advise you about the stock of the Chapman Double Ball Bearing Co., of New York and Boston. It is not a Wall Street security.

R. New York: Some dividend payers that have not participated unduly in the recent advance are attractive. They may sell lower, but if prosperous conditions continue and the handicaps are lifted from the railroads they will ultimately sell higher.

Winthrop Club, Springfield, Mass.: Members of the New York Stock Exchange do very little with such mining stocks as you speak of. They will get you quotations on the stocks of life insurance and other companies if they can be had, but unless they are active there might be a good deal of difference between the bid and asked price.

(Continued on page 45.)

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans

Absolutely safe. Secured by improved Houston real estate of double the value of loan.
If you wish an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.
W. M. C. McLELLAND, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas.



THREE THOUSAND POOR CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

PLEASEING SCENE AT THE RECENT ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS BY THE SITTING CHRISTMAS TREE SOCIETY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.—MRS. FRANK SITTING (X) FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY.—H. D. Blauvelt.

THE NATION'S PRIDE
COOK'S
Imperial EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE

For 50 years this famous American Champagne has carried the flag of public approval top-mast. On its merits—purity, quality and flavor—the American people have stamped it "The Worlds' Best."
Sold Everywhere.

Pears'

Pears' Soap is the great alchemist. Women are made fair by its use.

Sold continuously since 1789.

FLORIDA CUBA-SOUTH

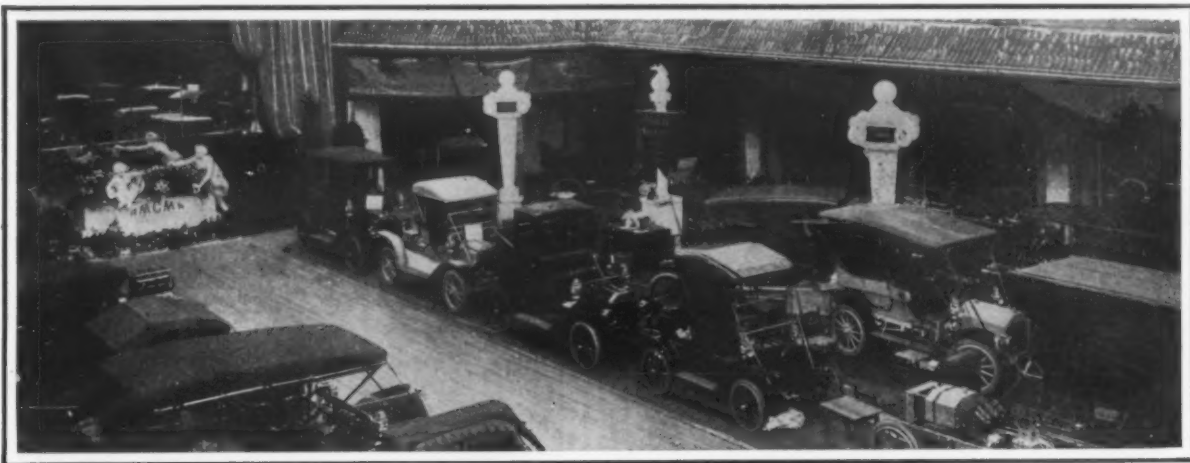
ATLANTIC COAST LINE

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS
"NEW-YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL"
"FLORIDA & WEST-INDIAN LIMITED"

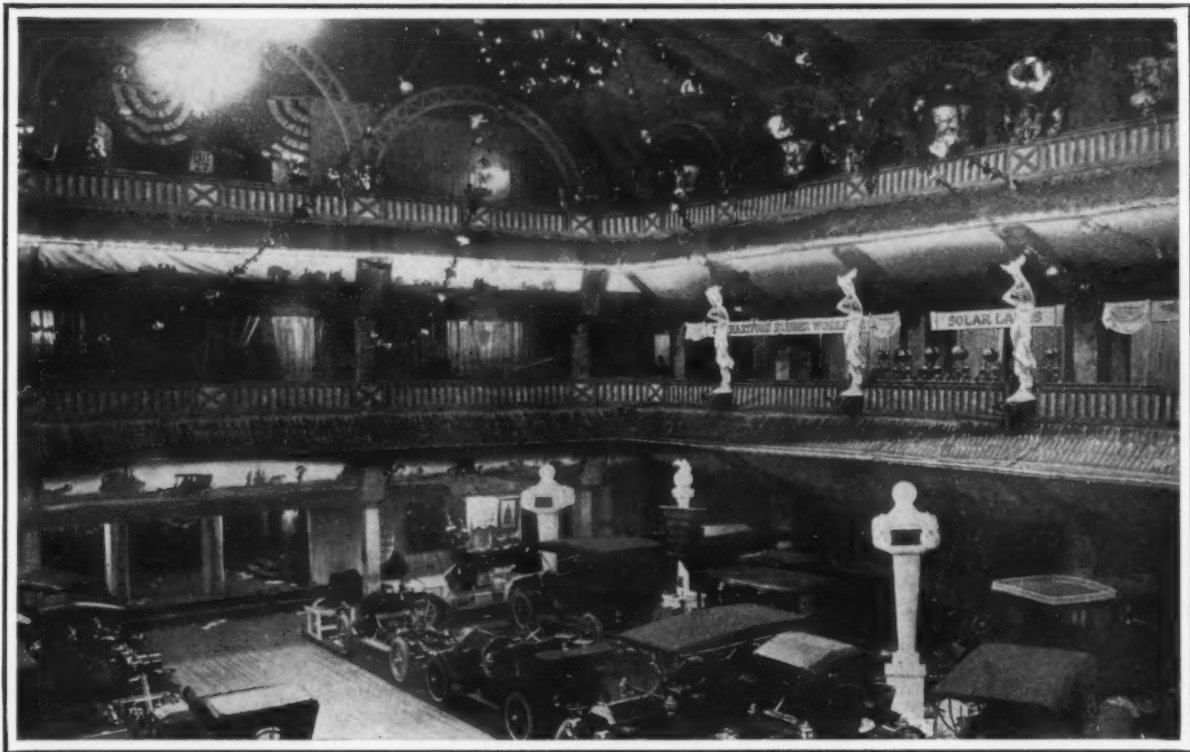
OFFICES
NEW YORK
Broadway, cor. 30th St.
BOSTON
298 Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA
1019 Chestnut St.
BALTIMORE
Cor. Light & German Sts.
WASHINGTON
1419 New York Av., N.W.

A Magnificent Display of Automobiles

FEATURES OF THE NINTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW HELD AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—Photographs by N. Lazarnick.



A SECTION OF THE MAIN HALL IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF FINE CARS WERE ON EXHIBITION.



A CORNER OF THE HALL SHOWING SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS.

The ideal of what a delightful drink should be—

A Club Cocktail

is the cocktail of the connoisseur because it is measure-mixed to exact proportion. CLUB COCKTAILS never vary.

They're always uniform, always right.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whisky base) are the most popular. Get a bottle from your dealer.



Worth Reading

A mining paper that gives you information.
A mining paper that prevents bad investments.
A mining paper that advises good investments.
A mining paper giving this advice is worth reading.

Send your name and address and it will be mailed you six months free.

AMERICAN SECURITIES
32 Broadway Dept. 64 New York

HOTELS

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL SAVOY

"12 Stories of Solid Comfort."

Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English Grill. \$1 up.

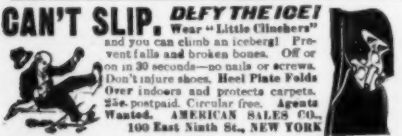


FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

Morphine

A painless home medicine for the Opium, Morphine, or Laudanum habit. Free trial sent on application.

ST. JAMES SOCIETY,
Suite 520, 1181 Broadway, New York.



Big Money can easily be made a year in the Collection Agency Business. I show you how and send business to help you. No capital is needed, as you use the uncollected debts on merchants' books. I send free, a large supply of printed forms, contracts and stationery. Write to-day for explanatory booklet 33.
L. O. WHITNEY, Pres. Whitney Law Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.

CHALFONTE

The Boardwalk, the beach, the piers and other attractions, when combined with the comfort and elegance of Chalfonte, make a visit to Atlantic City at this time most delightful. Write for reservations to

THE LEEDS COMPANY

Always Open
On the Beach

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 43.)

Evelth, M. S. N., Minn.: 1. Nothing is known of the mill stock on Wall Street and I cannot advise. 2. It is a speculative proposition at present and not in the investment class.

T., Brookfield, Mass.: 1. Yes; it is well managed and shows a handsome surplus from year to year. 2. Swift & Co. do a very large business and have a very efficient management and the new stock is attractive.

R., St. Louis: The Mexican 4s are not regarded as a permanent investment because of unstable conditions in Mexico which may follow a change in the administration on the death of Diaz. I would prefer the 4s.

C., New York: There has been a little liquidation in American Ice Securities on the part of a bankrupt firm. I am inclined to believe that it comes from the source to which you refer. Insiders appear to have been buying on reactions.

F., Milwaukee: 1. I would not advise the sale of your Detroit U. Railway stock at such a sacrifice. It has sold as high as \$90 and with the development of its business ought ultimately to do better. 2. I only answer inquiries regarding Wall Street securities.

Sudan, Mexico: 1. I recall the drop in St. Paul to which you refer, and it was generally believed that it was due to the sale of a large block of stock and that insiders, having knowledge of the fact, left it unprotected so as to secure it as cheaply as possible. 2. I believe it did.

S., Newark, N. J.: I am informed that the earnings of the year will show very well, much better than they were a year ago. It looks as if an effort was being made to depress the stock by those who are seeking to accumulate it. Insiders do not appear to be selling.

G., Highmore, S. D.: 1. S. L. Blood & Co. and J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., are both members of the New York Stock Exchange. The former is one of the oldest firms on the Street. 2. You should be a subscriber at the home office at full rates to be entitled to the privilege of this department.

Z., New York: 1. I have no doubt that as a holder of the company's bonds you will be entitled to receive its annual report. It would be a most unusual thing if a copy were refused you. 2. The assets of the company, without making any allowance for good will, show that the stock is worth more than the selling price. Insiders have bought it on the decline.

H., Fayetteville, N. C.: 1. They appear to be doing a safe and extensive business and to be well regarded. Your bank might get a mercantile agency report for you without trouble. 2. As a rule, a regular Stock Exchange house is preferred. Orders may be executed on either exchange, but are generally put through on the larger board. Many Consolidated houses are highly regarded. 3. You are entitled to dividends on stock deposited as collateral.

S. B., San Francisco: 1. The low point of Union Pacific during the panic was par. Steel common touched 22. 3. Purchasers of bonds during the panic did not make anything like the profits of those who purchased stocks, but the former were seeking investment rather than speculation. Pretty good bargains in bonds are still open and it would be wiser if you would buy these if you do not care to speculate. A very attractive list of 43 issues of

railroad bonds, all listed upon the New York Stock Exchange, has been prepared under the supervision of the bond department of Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, William and Pine streets, New York, and if you will write to that firm and ask for their "special circular No. 51" and mention Jasper you will receive the list, which is well worth studying carefully.

M., Raleigh, N. C.: 1. While small mortgages on New York real estate are not easy to secure, realty companies offer bonds based on such mortgages. The New York Central Realty Co. sells these bonds in denominations of \$100 and upward. They mature in ten years and pay 6 per cent. interest and can be surrendered for cash any time before maturity. The details regarding these bonds will be sent you if you will write to the New York Central Realty Co., Suite 1180, 1328 Broadway, New York, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY. 2. I presume you refer to the book called "The Law of Financial Success," which has been advertised. I have not read it. It will be sent on receipt of ten cents by the Justitia Publishing Co., 666 Tacoma Building, Chicago. 3. Atchison pref. pays 5 per cent., and B. and O. 4 per cent. This, of course, accounts for the difference in the price.

G. O., Little Rock, Ark.: 1. Bay State Gas was one of Lawson's flare-up projects, and when you remember the ridiculous promises he made you will be astonished that anybody believed him. I regard Lawson as played out. After his recent repeated failures to make good, his advertisements will not attract many moths around his financial candle. 2. If you seek absolute safety it is not necessary to buy such a high-grade bond that you will get only 4 per cent. or less. There are good bonds that will do much better. Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers at 40 Fine Street, New York, for instance, are offering first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Toledo Terminal R. R. Co. with the interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt and other railroads, at a price that will yield about 4.6-10 per cent. to the purchasers. Swartwout & Appenzeller will send you a special circular descriptive of these bonds if

you will write to them for it and mention Jasper. Guaranteed bonds are always highly regarded by investors.

Investor, Portland, Me.: While more money is made by speculating in stocks than in bonds, more money is also lost in stocks. The purchaser of bonds is generally a winner, though his profits on a rise will not be as large as those of an operator in stocks. With your cautious disposition I advise you to buy bonds now selling at attractive figures and not yet in the gilt edged class, though that will ultimately be their destination. My readers will be interested in a list of bonds of the semi-speculative railroad and industrial class paying from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent., and which will undoubtedly sell higher as business revives, prepared by the well-known members of the New York Stock Exchange, Schmidt & Gallatin, 111 Broadway, N. Y. It would be well to write to this firm and ask for this bond list and also its list of high-grade bonds. These are among the best bond lists that I have seen recently. You can mention Jasper.

S., Kansas City, Mo.: 1. The rise in Kansas City Southern common is not based upon dividends, for none has been declared, but rather on expectation that they may be coming. Those who bought the stock during the panic around 18 have more than doubled their money. Low-priced stocks with possibilities in the future are bought on reactions largely by the speculative element who have confidence in the prosperity of the future and are naturally on the bull side. 2. Steel common has more than doubled in price since a year ago. I believe that a radical reduction in the tariff will be greatly to its disadvantage, but before you sell your stock it would pay you to study the situation of U. S. Steel, and this you can do by reading a pamphlet on the subject which has been very carefully prepared by that excellent New York Stock Exchange house, Curtis, Freeman & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, or 50 Congress Street, Boston. If you will write to the firm at either address and ask for a copy of their "Circular No. 133," and mention Jasper, you will receive the interesting document.

Liqueur Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—



At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bijou & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
Sole Agents for United States.

G. W., Milwaukee, Wis.: The report will be quite satisfactory. I would not sell.
B., Toledo, Ohio: Strictly gilt-edged bonds can hardly be bought to yield more than 4 per cent.
Z., New York: About 3 per cent. was earned on the stock during the past year. It looks good for a long pull.

X. O., Scottsdale, Pa.: I understand that a pool is endeavoring to sustain U. S. Cast Iron Pipe common so that insiders can unload.
A., Buffalo, N. Y.: The Lackawanna Steel first mortgages are a good purchase, but they are not liable to have a great advance. I think well of C. C. C. and St. L. around 70.

W., Edgewood, R. I.: 1. American Caramel is an industrial subject to the vicissitudes of competition. That is why it sells at such a low price for an 8 per cent. stock. 2. American Chic common pays 9 per cent. and sells no higher.

C., New York: 1. Distillers has been on the dividend-paying list, but the temperance sentiment is affecting its business. Central leather with good times ought to pay dividends. It looks like a fair purchase. 2. It would not surprise me if the market had a setback before spring.

H., New York: Everything would depend on what the company was earning, the character of its business, and the ability of the management. As a rule, life-insurance stocks are not regarded as highly profitable, because the preference of the public is for mutual companies or for stock companies which limit the dividends to a reasonable figure.

R., New York: 1. On its earnings it ought not to go much lower unless special reasons exist for its depression, and I do not believe they do. 2. I have favorable statements regarding the firm, but have no personal knowledge of its standing. Any bank or business house would get you a mercantile agency report if you are particularly interested.

R., Harrisburg, Pa.: The impression prevails that the advance in Southern Pacific has for its purpose the retirement of the preferred, but that it will be carried considerably further. It is a good stock in which to speculate, because dividends pay interest charges and it is active with material fluctuations. For a long pull C. C. C. and St. L. looks promising. A resumption of dividends would not be unexpected.

S. S., Baltimore, Md.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Wabash while it is showing its present strength, no matter whether this be due to competitive purchases or to a knowledge that it is to be benefited by some new connection. 2. The 6 per cent. bonds to which you refer are offered by the New York Realty Owners Co., 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City. If you will write for their "Booklet No. 18," it will give you the details.

J. M. W., New York: 1. The San Antonio and A. Pass 4s, with the guarantee of the Southern Pacific behind them, are the best of the three bonds you mention. 2. Not unless the earnings improve. 3. I believe the National City Bank stock of New York is a good thing to hold. Its massive new building is, of course, a valuable asset, but its conspicuous position in the banking world gives it extraordinary earning power.

L. A., New Orleans: All brokers do not do business in precisely the same way. I doubt if the certificate, without your signature, would be regarded as good security; because, standing in your name, it would be yours even if its possession were in some one else's hands. A margin of 25 per cent. of the market value would usually be regarded as satisfactory, but most of the large houses prefer not to deal in fractional lots on a margin basis.

G., Little Rock, Ark.: Industrial pref. stocks make a better return than the railroad pref. I had rather have National Biscuit than Smelters. This pref. pays 7 per cent., and at the present price yields nearly 6 per cent. on the investment. The pref. 8 per cent. stock to which you refer is an industrial. A descriptive circular will be sent you if you will write to Hutchinson & Gaylord, 43 Exchange Place, New York, and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

M., East Orange, N. J.: American Malt pref. is a dividend payer, but the others on your list are not, though Allis-Chalmers pref. with a return of prosperous conditions will probably go on the dividend paying list. American Ice was a dividend payer for several years and Central Leather common, it is believed, will ultimately make returns to those who buy it at present prices and patiently hold it. All of the four stocks are speculatively attractive.

A., Longmont, Col.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Republic I. and S. common at this time. 2. It would be absurd for any one to undertake to point out stocks that were assured of an advance within a very short time, for many things can happen to upset market conditions. 3. If we were assured of a return of prosperity Republic I. and S. pref. would be able to resume its dividend, but I do not expect resumption within the time you specify. 4. As a rule, railroad investments are regarded as better secured than industrials, but this is not always the case.

C. C., Minneapolis: 1. Gilt-edged mortgages like the U. P. first refunding 4s scarcely yield 4 per cent., but are regarded as in the permanent investment class, and for that reason sell higher than industrial bonds like U. S. Steel. 2. "The Weekly Financial Review" to which I referred, gives from week to week the general outlook as observed by an experienced financier, and is published by J. S. Bache & Co., of the New York Stock Exchange. If you will address the firm at 42 Broadway, New York, and ask for a copy and mention Jasper, it will be sent regularly without charge. 3. The Canada Southern first extended 6s net about 4 1/4.

W., Washington, D. C.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Rutland R. R. pref. The stockholders are organizing a protective committee and demanding representation on the board. 2. Any stock broker of good standing will give you the information. I do not recall the names of the committee. 3. S. L. Blood & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, are old established members of the New York Stock Exchange, and invite correspondence regarding either stocks or bonds. If you make a deposit with this firm it pays interest on it and you can draw against it as if the money were in your bank. 4. American Can pref. pays 5 per cent., but is entitled to 7 per cent. if earned.

L., Springfield, Mo.: 1. I regard the 'Frisco 5 per cent. bonds as speculative. They are by no means in the investment class, and were sold to the underwriters at a good deal less than par. 2. I think well of the Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s convertible 4s. The interest is earned two and three times over, and the privilege of conversion into stock may be worth a great deal in the not distant future. These bonds are offered by Alfred Mestre & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 52 Broadway, New York, and if you will write them they will be glad to send you the price and description, and also a list of other excellent bonds, if you will mention Jasper.

H., LaCrosse, Wisconsin: The rate for money is always figured on the rate per annum. Call money brings a much lower figure than time money because the former can be called at any time by the lender, while time money must remain with the borrower until the expiration of the period for which it is loaned. It is easy to understand that persons with surplus funds will be very glad to find some one who will pay even a small rate of interest for the use of the money until the owner calls it, and the rate of interest would therefore be much less than on a loan for a fixed period. Any banker in your town will explain your inquiries regarding exchange and discount much better than I could in the brief space allotted me.

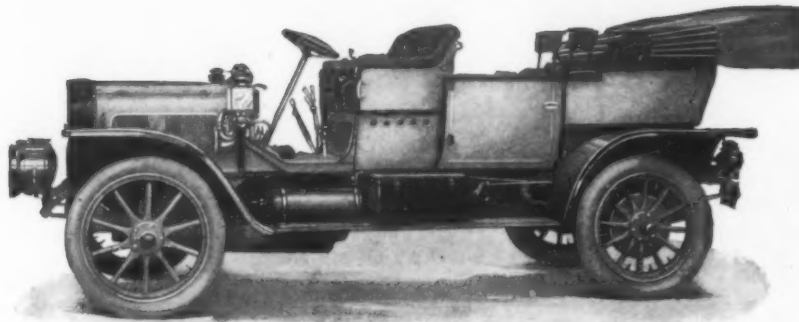
NEW YORK, January 7, 1909.

JASPER.

Business Chances Abroad.

INCREASING attention is being given to the dairy industry in Brazil, and

THE MODEL "M" WHITE STEAMER is the Most Luxurious Car on the Market



The luxury of the White Steamer is unequalled by any other machine. There is no car, however expensive, which has better upholstery, better springs or better finish. Owing to the compactness of the mechanism, the body is much more commodious than in any car of similar wheel-base (122 inches). Few other makes have such a liberal tire equipment (36 x 4 on the front wheels and 36 x 5 on the rear wheels).

The luxury of any car, however, depends largely upon its riding qualities, and here the White is "in a class by itself." It is the only car where starting and changes of speed can be effected without jerks or jolts. It is the only car which runs noiselessly under all conditions. It is the only car which is free from vibration, because it is the only car where the power is applied evenly and continuously, and not spasmodically.

Just as our Model "M," priced at \$4,000, is the most desirable of the higher priced cars, so our Model "O," at \$2,000, predominates among moderate priced machines.

Write for Descriptive Matter

THE WHITE COMPANY CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York City, Broadway at 62d Street
Boston, 320 Newbury Street
Philadelphia, 629-33 North Broad Street
Pittsburg, 138-148 Beatty Street

Cleveland, 407 Rockwell Avenue
Chicago, 240 Michigan Avenue
San Francisco, Market Street at Van Ness Avenue
Atlanta, 120-122 Marietta Street

Vice-Cousul General Slehta, of Rio de Janeiro, believes it is worth while for American manufacturers of dairy machinery to look after the markets in that country.

OUR CONSULS in India frequently call attention to the fact that the United States is not doing the business with that country it ought to do. The share of the United States in the import trade of India was in 1907-08 only two and five-tenths per cent. of the total, or about \$10,800,000. The United States' share in the export trade of India in the same time was only seven and eight-tenths per cent. of the total, or \$45,100,000. The principal articles imported by India from the United States during the period mentioned were mineral oils, iron and steel, tobacco, canned goods, and toilet articles. Judging from all accounts American commerce with India could be greatly increased if proper steps were taken by our producers.

Fancy Shots at Pool.

A LITTLE booklet just issued by Joe Hood, the famous trick and fancy pool player, is entitled, "Trick and Fancy Pool Shots Exposed." Every pool player will want to read it. It is published by the Exposé Publishing Company, 108 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass., at fifty cents a copy.

Theatrical Successes of the New Year.


(Continued from page 41.)

an education, but he has no books. The Wileys, including three brothers and Maggie, the sister, have a library, but no use for it. John despises to enter their door and "be beholden" to them, so he enters through the window when the family is asleep, and reads, until one fatal evening he is apprehended by the brothers, who have thought to catch a burglar. The outcome of the unique situation is that, instead of a burst of wrath on the part of the Scots, they evidence a certain admiration for the boldness of the youth, and an offer of three hundred pounds for him to finish his education with is made by them if he will bind himself to marry Maggie at the end of five years if she is willing. In the third act John has become a member of Parliament and he has married Maggie, although he is too engrossed in his career to care anything about love as an adjunct to the contract. On the other hand, Maggie is devoted to John. The famous M. P. confesses that he has never laughed in his life, yet his speeches scintillate with wit. Maggie types these speeches, and it is she who adds the touches of Shandyisms which have brought fame to her husband; but he, in his egotism, believes that by some mysterious process he has thought them out,

and never a word of praise falls to the gray little dove of a wife.

With the light of success ahead, John becomes romantic, falls in love with a young woman of fashion, and would be rid of Maggie. Here the can-niness of the Scotch maid manifests itself. She has promised to act differently from other wives, and she does. She contrives that John and his beautiful but stupid inamorata shall spend a fortnight together with a friend who is entertaining. Notwithstanding that the inspiration of his lady love is close at hand, John finds that his brain is dull and Shandyisms are not forthcoming. His speech does not find favor. Love speedily becomes a myth. He tires of Lady Sybil and she of him, and things are in a desperate strait, when Maggie appears on the scene, with the scattered notes of his speech, which she has gathered together and connected by her own nimble wit. Through this speech, which Maggie has made to glow with Shandyisms, John comes to know that his inspiration has always been Maggie, and, manlike, he shifts his love in a jiffy, and all ends as it should for the patient little woman who has worked hard and endured much to win the heart of her ambitious spouse.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."
For home and office.



JOHN JAMESON
★ ★ ★
WHISKEY

For Sale Everywhere
W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
Sole Agents, New York

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified
Advertising Medium

OVER 145,590 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your Idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 84-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

TRAVEL

ORIENT and AROUND THE WORLD
CRUISES
By S. S. ARABIC, 16,000 tons, Feb. 4, Oct. 16
30 TOURS TO EUROPE, \$250 UP.
F. C. ARK, Times Building, New York

TEN L...ed parties to
EURO...ay, June, July. Everything First
DE POTTE...Old World Tourist Guide. Free.
...32 Broadway, N. Y. (30th Year)

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OPEN AIR BED ROOM
Write for Free Literature.

Walsh Window Tent Co. 501 Franklin Street
MORRIS, ILL.

\$1,200.00 NET PROFIT in three years from one "Premium" vending machine. Investment returned over 100 times. So reports one of our agents. \$11 will start you. Write Premium Vending Co., 605 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CANCER...Successfully treated by medical means, based on 27 years experience. Book free. Send names of afflicted. Dr. C. Weber, 17 W. 5th St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HOME STUDY
Bookkeeping, Banking, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Corporation Accounting, Voucher System, etc. Easiest and completest course ever devised for correspondence instruction. Tuition free of charge. Nominal charge for books. Write for Free Scholarship at once.

STANDARD CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,
Washington Bank Bldg., PITTSBURG, PA.
MATTHEW J. CONNER, Established 1899. JOHN A. CONNER, SECRETARY.

LEARN TO DRAW
By mail at home or in our Resident School. Men and women artists earn good salaries at easy work. Individual, practical instruction. We guarantee proficiency or money refunded. Positions assured.
Illustrating, Cartooning, Commercial Designing, Mechanical, Architectural, and Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting taught by instructors trained in Europe and America. Advisory Board approves lessons. Test work sent free to find out your needs and probable success. Tell course wanted.
ACME School of Drawing, 1867 S. St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF

A celebrated New York aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness can be helped in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial of this new method absolutely free. All people who have trouble with their ears should immediately address Edward Gardner, Suite 442, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a Trial.

ME-GRIM-INE

FOR ALL FORMS OF
HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA
Write for a Free Trial Box.

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO.,
(Sold by Druggists) SOUTH BEND, IND.

Dangerous Animals Trained To Act on the Stage.

(Continued from page 35.)

if he should take a notion to be ugly. In teaching them to wrestle it is necessary to wear a coat-of-mail under my clothes, but I never do that when they are fully trained. Polar bears will not work with me when I wear a mask. I have tried them again and again, with the same result. Brown or black bears do not seem to mind a mask in the least.

"As with all animals, feeding has a large share in the training. In teaching the cubs to slide down the chute, for instance, I begin with a chute only a couple of feet high, and with something for them to eat on the top of it. That gets them into the habit of climbing. Gradually the height is increased, and finally they are ready to climb to any height and to slide down. The big bear which I carry on my shoulders is the tamest of the lot, but he is not as gentle as he appears to audiences. I never cut their nails. It is bad for their health and it would interfere with their work."

Herr Alber is covered with scars, which he has received while at work with his charges. Some of them were given in play and quite unintentionally, but one or two of the deeper ones testify to the perils which are never for an instant absent when a trainer is at work with wild beasts. H. Q.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

RECENTLY I read an article on assessment life insurance. It was an exceptionally able contribution to insurance literature and pointed out most clearly the mistakes made by taking out a policy in an assessment association. Throughout the article, however, the assessment plan was spoken of as "speculative insurance." The point I

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c. a bottle.

Be A Manufacturer

We Give You The Tools FREE

According To Our Simple Easy Plan

We Built
This Factory
Paid For It
In 3 Years
Started With Two 2nd
Hand Sewing Machines
You Should Do As Well

We began with two sewing machines. Our rating in Dun and Bradstreet will show you how we have prospered, as pioneers in a business offering enormous returns for the ordinary energy and small capital demanded. It's no speculation—no get-rich-quick dream. It must have proper attention, and it will pay you well—the field for canvas gloves is unlimited.

Best of all, the small glove factory need fear no trust competition. The enormous demand should easily care for your product.

To avoid increasing our own capacity, as we have done repeatedly, we shall start a few factories elsewhere and aid them by our own experience.

We offer free the necessary tools, up to \$145.00 in value, in proportion to the amount of cloth taken.

Never before in business history has a better offer been made to ambitious men. Do not miss it. Write today for the free book and full information about our free offer.

The McCreery Mfg. Co., 450 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio

We will start you in the Canvas Glove Business, presenting you with the necessary tools, if you will purchase from us the raw material required in the making of the gloves.

We will do more; we will first send you a free copy of "The Secrets of the Glove Business," a book based squarely on our own experience, giving you detailed advice and priceless pointers covering an industry that has already made many rich, and is still in its infancy.

We hope to make our profit from the cloth we shall sell them, but they will not be obligated in any way to buy from us if we ask more than market prices.

These factories can be started for \$50 and upwards. If you want to own such a factory in your district, write today.

Start in your own home or a cheap store-room.

Even with borrowed money, you should pay out in three months and have plenty of working capital left.

A postal card request brings our book. This is simply a chance to own a business which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention, should yield you thousands of dollars yearly in clean cash profits. We must expect you to succeed, or we would not furnish you free tools.

want to raise is that there is no such thing as "speculative insurance." Those who want to speculate should put their money in some mining venture or something of that sort. The word "insurance" is the very antithesis of speculation. The latter implies uncertainty as to the outcome; the former, absolute certainty and safety—certainty and safety beyond the permissibility of a doubt. Above everything else, get absolute safety in life insurance, cost what it will. As a matter of fact, however, insurance in the reliable old-line companies costs little, if any, more than the "semi-insurance"—for want of a better name—that one gets in the uncertain assessment societies.

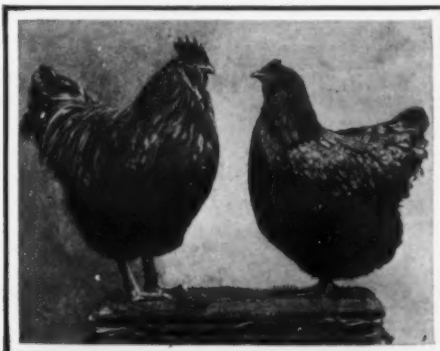
H., Greenville, Ala.: I do not regard it with the highest favor. Its benefits are very limited.
S., LaCrosse, Wis.: The Preferred Accident Insurance Co., New York City, or the Traveller's of Hartford, Connecticut, both have excellent records.
Taylor, Hot Springs, Ark.: 1. The Pacific Mutual Life no doubt suffered with all the other strong institutions of 'Frisco by the earthquake and fire. 2. I would not advise you to change your policy.

J., Elgin, Illinois: 1. A veteran such as you describe yourself, without wife, family or dependents, could best put his savings in an annuity. In other words, you take your money and turn it over to an insurance company in return for a yearly income or annuity. At your age your savings would entitle you to about \$600 a year as long as you live. 2. Of course the company keeps your money, because it is a part of what it pays back to you from year to year.

L., Decorah, Iowa: 1. At your time of life insurance would be expensive. As you admit yourself, you should have taken it out thirty years ago. 2. Your surplus income, with which you desire to provide for your son's education and your daughter's care, would buy one of the new monthly income policies which have become so popular and under which, at your death, your son and daughter would each receive a monthly check for \$25, continuing for 20 years. This is an excellent policy for a man circumstanced as you are, and you can get full details regarding it if you will give your age and write to "Department S," Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., for particulars regarding their "new monthly income policy." Another advantage of this policy is that the payments are made monthly and not in a gross amount that may be lost, spent or stolen.

Hermit

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.



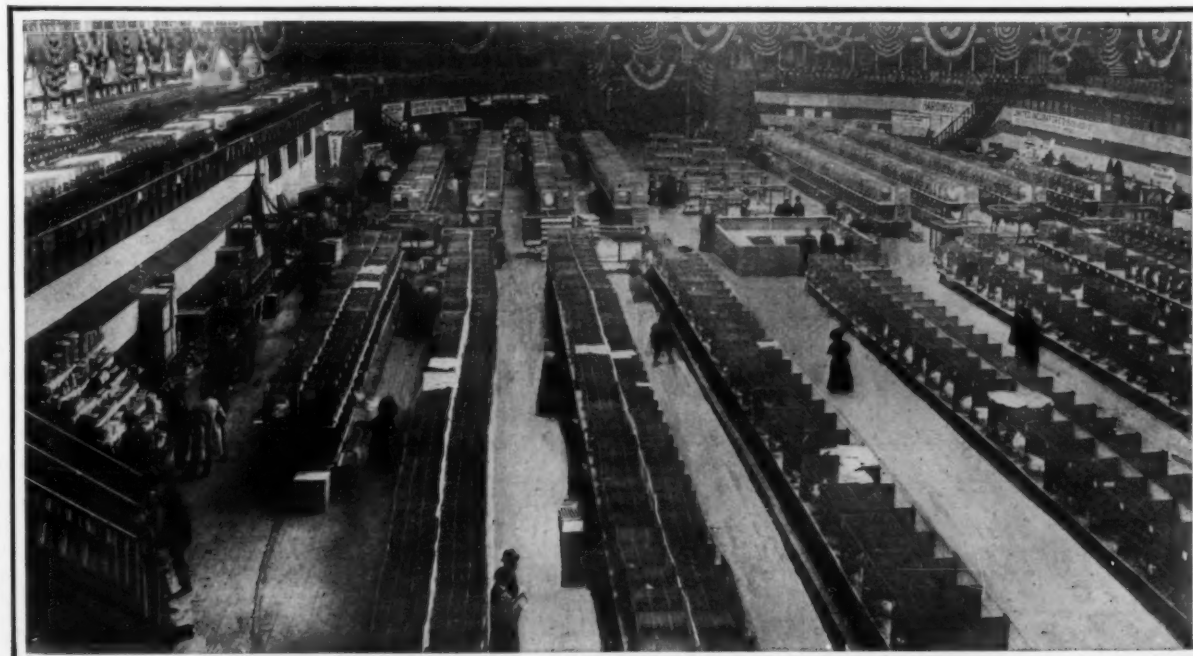
PAIR OF BLACK COPINGTONS, VALUED AT \$15,000—THE MALE BIRD HAS WON TWELVE FIRSTS.



WHITE COPINGTON COCK, VALUED AT \$1,200, WINNER OF MORE FIRSTS THAN ANY OTHER BIRD.



PAIR OF DIAMOND JUBILEE COPINGTONS, VALUED AT \$1,000, WINNERS OF THREE FIRSTS IN 1907-1908.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW YORK POULTRY SHOW OF 1909, AT WHICH THOUSANDS OF CHICKENS OF ALL VARIETIES WERE EXHIBITED.

PRIZE WINNERS AT NEW YORK'S RECENT POULTRY SHOW.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, AND BIRDS THAT COMMANDED UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



CURIOUS AND LIVELY FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BURNING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD WAREHOUSE WITH MORE THAN A THOUSAND TONS OF HAY.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Greatest Catastrophe in History.

(Continued from page 31.)

greatest seismic disturbances in history, with an eruption of Mount Krakatoa in the Malay Archipelago. This was followed by a series of earthquakes. The eruption of the volcano demolished the island of Krakatoa, on which it stood. Thirty thousand persons perished, and the oscillations were felt as far away as South America. Assam, in India, was visited in 1897. In two and a half minutes, in which time 1,750,000 square miles were shaken, 50,000 square miles were laid in ruins and 19,000 people perished. In the Martinique disaster of 1902, 40,000 perished. In the United States the greatest earthquake disaster

was that in California in 1906, when a great portion of San Francisco was burned and more than 1,000 persons perished, with a financial loss of half a billion dollars. A few months later Valparaiso was visited by an earthquake, 1,000 persons being killed and the property damage running into millions. In January, 1907, Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, West Indies, was nearly wiped out, with a loss of 1,500 lives.

Sicily is not feeling the devastating hand of the earth tremor for the first time. In 1783 a series of shocks caused great havoc in northeastern Sicily and Calabria. A number of cities and villages were wrecked, with a loss of life of 30,000. In what was known as the



The Safety Razor Perfected

The last argument against the safety razor is overcome by the Keen Kutter Safety Razor. It is the final improvement that makes perfection. In the first place the blades are of finest Norwegian steel, tempered hard as crystal and thick enough to prevent vibration or spring while shaving. The adjustment is so accurate that it will never scrape—never slip over the beard. It is impossible to shave wrong with a

KEEN KUTTER

Safety Razor

Like all Tools and Cutlery bearing this famous name and trademark the Keen Kutter Safety Razor is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

No. K-1 Silver Plated, in Genuine Black Leather Case, \$3.50
No. K-3 Gold Plated, in Genuine English Pig Skin Case, 5.00

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.)
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



Neapolitan kingdom there were famous earthquakes in 1137, 1456, 1626, 1693, and in 1783, several of which numbered their victims by the scores of thousands. Previous to the recent calamity, a Neapolitan scientist estimated that since 1783 at least 110,000 persons had perished in the kingdom of Naples, including Sicily. The earthquake has had all regions for its own, but none of them has enjoyed a more ghastly celebrity than that lately overwhelmed.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

CLAUS SPRECKLES, millionaire sugar refiner and railroad man, at San Francisco, Cal., December 26th, aged 80.

Dwight Griswold, stroke on the Yale crew of 1908, of injuries sustained in the Yale-Harvard race, at San Francisco, Cal., December 29th.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

Striking Kentucky Miners Fight United States Marshals

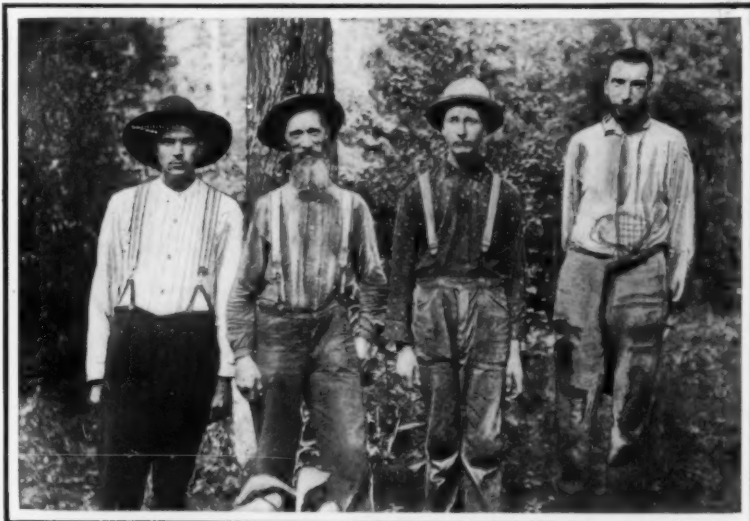
ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND ELEVEN WOUNDED IN AN ATTEMPT TO SERVE AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STRIKERS.



HAMLET OF BARTELS, NEAR WHICH THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE DEPUTY MARSHALS AND THE MINERS ON CHRISTMAS DAY OCCURRED.



THREE OF THE DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS AT STEARNS WHO TOOK PART IN THE COMBAT.



TYPICAL KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS WHO FIND WORK IN THE MINES.



KENTUCKY MINER'S CABIN AND THE FAMILY WHICH IT SHELTERS.

Photographs by Elmer F. Foote.

Over
\$306,000,000.

New Life Insurance

Written and Paid for in 1908!

The Most Remarkable Year

In the History of

The Prudential

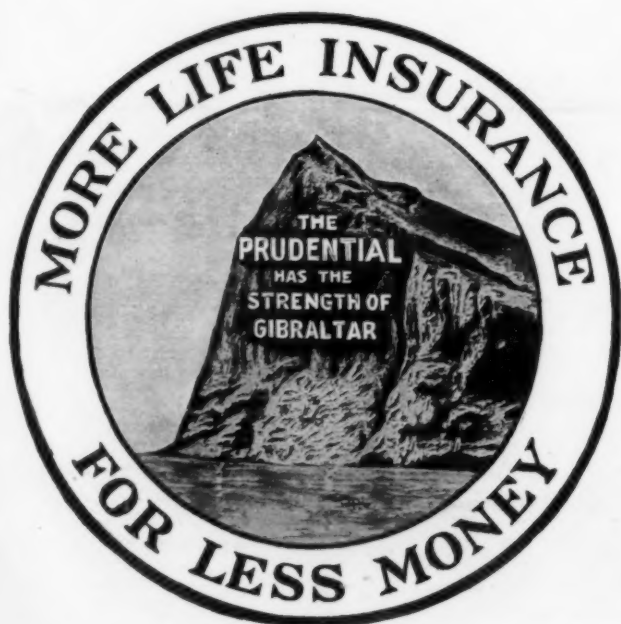
This Magnificent Record is Due to

Public Appreciation of the NEW "Low-Cost" Ordinary Policy, the New Industrial Policy, the New Monthly Income Policy—all meeting the Demand for

GUARANTEED LIFE INSURANCE

and

It also shows Popular Approval of the Administration, Strength, Liberality and Fair Dealing of the Company.



Send us your age and we will tell you what The Prudential will do for YOU in Life Insurance.

The Prudential Insurance Company
OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

Dept. S

Home Office, Newark, N. J.